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A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX.

[Continued from p. 199, with a striking Likeness.]

MR. Fox merits to be as much distinguished for the philosopher as the statesman. His rival, on the contrary, evinces not the smallest tincture of philosophy in all he does, in all he says: his character being wholly included within the range of what the French define *un homme d'etat*. Mr. Fox, in conjunction with many other sound patriots and consummate statesmen, put an end to that sophistry and corruption which enabled Lord North and his coadjutors to carry on the American war, which was observed in our last to have sullied the annals of British History. The motive of Mr. Fox's opposition to government is always as obvious as it is rational. The unfortunate progress, and the dishonourable termination of the contest we have been speaking of, proved on what a wretched and mistaken policy it was founded. He has uniformly laid it down as an axiom in politics, that when a country in the space of a few years is changed from a prosperous to an opposite condition, the government of it must be ill administered. The effectual opposition, however, of this great patriot and statesman, and of Lord Rockingham, during the short period that nobleman lived to act with him, saved us from the peril with which we were threatened. By the peace our views were directed again to commerce; and by this we were again elevated to a pitch of uncommon good fortune. We resembled a man who had recovered from a course of intoxication with an unimpaired constitution. The funds, which represent the nation's fortune, rose to an unparalleled height, the three per cents being, in a short time, at ninety-eight and a fraction. It is true that Mr. Fox had no share in the government at this juncture we are speaking of; but it was chiefly owing to him that the affairs of the nation had been directed into so happy a channel; and there is every reason to believe that if his counsel had been listened to, in the late unlooked-for dilemma, we should still have pursued the same auspicious tract. The person who had made his way to the supreme post of government, though of uncommon attainment, had less experience in men and things, and was not gifted with the same foresight into public events: he plunged the nation into a new war, to keep out of the country a principle which it was alleged had occasioned the French revolution, and might endanger our own establishment. No man will deny that there was some danger of that kind: but was it wise to enter into a war to avert it? Was no part of that danger to be found at home? And would it not have been more politic to concede to the people those privileges which on all hands it is allowed they have a right to demand. It did appear undoubtedly that there was a considerably diffused republican spirit in England at the period to which we allude; but republicans are a loud as well as plain speaking men, and there were too many persons apprised of the advantages of a well-tempered and mixed government, not to have been contented with the monarchical part of it, notwithstanding the existence of those grievances so loudly complained of. Under so prudent a course, Mr. Fox would have been the adviser of the crown as well as the advocate of the people. Where nothing is to be demanded, our views are to preserve what we have got. How has his rival acted? Why, in resisting that claim which he once acknowledged by his conduct to be just, and sanctioned by his eloquence, he has diminished the national prosperity, and put the whole of the public fortune to hazard.

There are some who blame Mr. Fox's opposition, as they do every thing else, on the ground of its retarding the necessary movements of the state in time of war. In a masterly speech he delivered on the 3d of March, 1779, introductory to a motion of censure on the first lord of the admiralty, he offers a satisfactory answer to such persons. After speaking of the advantages a despotic government derives from secrecy, and an exemption from public interference in many of its enterprizes, where the vigour of exertion is only bounded

by the abilities of the state; he beautifully exemplifies how much such advantages are overbalanced by those of a free government. "No society," said he, "is constituted solely for war. It would be imprudent not to provide against such a contingency; but absurd to make it the exclusive object of every civil institution. In this respect, therefore, free are infinitely preferable to despotic states. The latter seem modelled, only with a few exceptions, to circumstances of hostility; the former are chiefly calculated for times of peace. These more effectually protect men in their persons and properties, encourage and stimulate the exertions of individuals, call forth and occupy talents in the publice service which might otherwise be lost in obscurity, assist the enterprises of trade and commerce, inspire the love of our country, and countenance a spirit of honest independence. No modification of society can be altogether free from inconvenience; but that is certainly best, on the whole, which puts every man as nearly on a level as possible, by subjecting all equally to the same laws. This happily combines every member of the society in one common interest, and creates a personal, as well as a public pride, which, when properly directed and judiciously restrained, is the strongest incitement to magnanimity and glory." He went on to prove, that no nations have been more generally successful in war than those in which the whole body of the people had a share in the public councils; and cited the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, in exemplification of his observation. If it has been this gentleman's lot to be distinguished more than any other person, as an oppositionist, it has arisen from his regard to public honour and public good. He has been heard to say, and he was believed when he said it, that all private aversions be sincerely and solemnly disclaimed, and has often protested, that man was not on earth against whom he harboured the least personal antipathy. "Malignity," (he has said), "I thank God, is a sensation totally foreign to my feelings." He has appealed to his friends and acquaintance, whether nature had cursed him with a disposition so hostile, either to his own or the happiness of others. The same declaration was made on the occasion of his taking a hostile part against Sir Hugh Palliser, and defending the character of his gallant and honourable relation, Admiral Keppel. The dispute between these two naval officers, and the consequent court martial, excited a great deal of animosity in the navy. Mr. Fox made an admirable speech in the House of Commons, on that occasion; it discovered strong powers of oratory, much political sagacity, a great knowledge of the world, and, above all, an intimate acquaintance with the human heart. We have not room to transcribe the substance of this memorable and masterly oration he made on the intrigues employed by a court faction of that day, to exalt one character by the ruin of the other, as suited the interest of the men in power; but the facts to which it refers ought never to be forgotten, while the British navy is regarded in proportion to its utility. The whole influence of the crown was exerted to effect the design of its ministers, but it might be said of the veteran admiral, as Junius said of Wilkes, "The rays of royal indignation, concentered on this one man, served but to illumine, they could not consume him."

It may not be thought improper just to mention here, that Vice Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, had preferred a charge against his commander in chief, Admiral Keppel, and that the court martial declared the accusation to be malicious and ill founded. Notwithstanding this proceeding had drawn considerable unpopularity on the head of the accuser, the ministry thought proper to reward him with the government of Greenwich Hospital. This appointment was considered by many, as well as by Mr. Fox, to be a measure of so much criminality, so incongruous to the sense, and derogatory to the honour of the nation, that it drew from the veteran admiral's relation a torrent of indignant oratory, and a motion of censure on the appointment. The above is one of the instances which has called up the inquisitorial and patriotic spirit of the ablest and most popular senator that ever espoused the cause of the people against any government. The bold and undisguised manner in which this *pupil of nature*, this *man of the people*, speaks concerning men and their actions, has not only thrown him sometimes into altercations, but once brought his life into danger. In the session of 1779, Mr. Adam, who had till that time acted in concert with the minority, hinted to the house, that he should vote with ad-

ministration. This secession at such a time (for it was in the most calamitous period of the war) greatly altered the opinion of that gentleman's friends concerning the integrity of his views. The defection in Mr. Adam raised the tone of the party he joined. Ministers industriously propagated both in and out of parliament, that all our want of success, and every disaster in the war were chargeable to the opposition, by impeding the measures of government, and defeating its operations. Mr. Fox ably, and with indignant warmth, defended himself and his friends from the imputation of struggling as a party merely for place, power, and profit. Such a preposterous mode of slandering opposition, he observed, scarcely merited a serious answer. He threw, however, upon his adversaries, such flashes of indignation by way of retort, that they never ventured afterwards to assail him in the same strain: after making an arch parody on a striking passage in Gulliver's travels, he said, "I can bear well enough, in some respects, and even make allowance for the ignorance, incapacity, folly, corruption, love of place, emolument, and power, in these men. I can even pity them for their wants, their impotence, and their gross supidity. I feel for their miserable infatuation, not knowing whether to rush headlong on immediate ruin, or retreat with safety. Despicable and unprincipled as they are, I have nevertheless learned to regard their persons with respect, from the conspicuous stations they hold in the view of the public. But when such men, thus involved, and involving others in every possible misfortune and disgrace, urge their claims of merit for what deserves an ax or a halter, and under a complication of great national calamities, coolly contend that those disasters, which every individual feels, do not exist, or if they do, that they ought justly to be ascribed to opposition; such a lump of deformity and disease, of folly and wickedness, of ignorance and temerity, thus deeply and incurably smitten with pride, and distended by audacity, breaks all measures of patience." Such a portraiture of the associates of Mr. Adam, could not but be a little galling to that gentleman: it is, therefore, not very surprising, that a misconstruction in a warm debate should induce him to think his own honour impeached by the sarcastic allusions on the whole party of which he now had become a member. Mr. Adam was a lawyer, but forgot that honour ought not to have been sacrificed to the savage etiquette of a childish resentment, and that it was wrong to add his own example to continue and sanction a custom, which often stakes a valuable life against the most worthless, and involves the innocent in those misfortunes which should belong only to the guilty. The day after the debate alluded to, Mr. Adam wrote to Mr. Fox a note as follows, dated Saturday, four o'clock, afternoon, Nov. 27, 1779.

"Mr. Adam presents his compliments to Mr Fox, and begs leave to represent to him, that upon considering again and again what passed between them last night, it is impossible for him to have his character cleared to the public, without inserting the following paragraph in the newspapers."—'We have authority to assure the public, that in a conversation that passed between Mr. Fox and Mr. Adam, in consequence of the debate in the House of Commons on Thursday last, Mr. Fox declared, that, however much his speech may have been misrepresented, he did not mean to throw any personal reflection upon Mr. Adam.' In a postscript was added, "Major Humberston does me the honour of delivering this to you, and will bring your answer."

Mr. Fox, whose sentiments are not more nice on national than on personal honour, returned the following answer:

"Sir, I am sorry it is utterly inconsistent with my ideas of propriety, to authorise the putting any thing into the newspapers relative to a speech, which in my opinion required no explanation. You, who heard the speech, must know, that it did convey no personal reflection upon you, unless you felt yourself in the predicament upon which I animadverted. The account of my speech in the newspapers is certainly incorrect, and as certainly unauthorised by me; and therefore, with respect to that, I have nothing to say. Neither the conversation that passed at Brookes's, nor this letter, is of a secret nature; and, if you have any wish to relate the one, or shew the other, you are perfectly at liberty to do so. I am, &c. &c."

The consequence of this was a duel, in which Mr. Fox was wounded. From various circumstances connected with this proceeding, the passions of the public were inflamed against the challenger, and insinuations in the public papers were thrown out that he chose this way of settling the difference from motives too bad to be avowed. In consequence, his person, country, and

connections, were all exposed to a torrent of abuse. It was even said that the designs of the ministry on Mr. Fox were base and bloody, and that Mr. Adam had been made an instrument of their purpose. This severe and unjust interpretation obtained some kind of countenance from the unfortunate and unperceived circumstance of Mr. Fox having been wounded, when Mr. Adam fired his second shot. Col. Fitzpatrick accompanied Mr. Fox. Mr. Adam acknowledged his antagonist's conduct to be completely that of a man of honour, and it was extolled in all companies. Firmness, generosity, and courage were evinced by him on this awful occasion, and no action of his life tended more to endear and exalt him in the public opinion. He was visited and congratulated on his escape by the most distinguished of the nobility and commoners in the kingdom. The moment when this serious affair happened seemed big with the fate of the empire. Disunion at home, want of respectability abroad, loss of territory, danger of general bankruptcy, were the unequivocal symptoms of approaching ruin. Ireland had entered into a spirited resolution, by which she had defended and righted herself, and the patriots of England proposed a measure of association, in order to stop the mad career of a ministry, whose infatuated conduct, they truly declared, if persisted in, must have occasioned our political dissolution. The county of York took the lead in this promising and important step, and the example was followed by Westminster. The meeting was held in the hall of that city, of which Mr. Fox was unanimously chosen chairman. He delivered a forcible and argumentative oration to a vast assemblage of persons, who listened to him with rapture, and followed him with burts of applause. He commenced his speech in a manner which never can be forgotten, not merely for his glowing eloquence, of which he can have no rival, but the forcible and happy manner in which he invests his auditory with the subject matter of his discourse. He said, "Were you, gentlemen, to ask every member, as he passes through this hall to the House of Commons, what he thought of the measures, and what of the honesty and wisdom of ministers, he would tell you, he detested and despised them. Yet, ten to one, the very same member would be instructed, by the nod of authority, to vote on whatever question the minister inclined. This corruption, which the profligacy of parliament has rendered so formidable and so universal, contains within itself the baleful source of its own continuance." As the ministers of that day exerted all their influence through the newspapers at their disposal, to represent those meetings as seditious, and the petitions they produced, as dangerous, Mr. Fox particularly dwelt upon their constitutionality, and of their beneficial tendency, "It is affirmed," (said he) that petitions lead to anarchy and confusion. They do not. Their consequence is the very reverse. They tend to prevent every sort of public mischief, to avert the downfal of the empire, to restore us to harmony and unanimity, and to recover our national consequence and tranquillity by vigour, exertion, and success. 'But this is not a time to embarrass government.' Is that then the object of thes epetitions! No! Their aim is œconomy, and œconomy is giving new supplies to government. All that can be saved from the sink of corruption will thus contribute to public service, give additional strength to our arms, and enable us to maintain, with spirit and effect, the dreadful and unequal struggle in which we are engaged. We are told 'this is not a time for these complaints, or this reformation.' What! is not the moment of necessity the moment of relief? When is œconomy most seasonable but when pressed for supplies? We now feel our wants. We are in need of every aid that ingenuity can invent. We have occasion for all the money that can be raised. The measure would be criminal indeed, were we contriving how to burthen the people with more taxes; but we wish to answer the demands of the state,---not by additional impositions, but by a frugal application of what we already possess." From that which has so recently happened, it might appear, that no language could be more appropriate at this time, to the purpose of exposing and checking that venality and selfishness, which here of late so much disgraced the higher departments of the government. Nothing but the determined and temperate resolution of the people in the dangerous crisis we have been speaking of, saved the country at that time, and nothing less can rescue it from the perils with which it is now surrounded. Mr. Fox roused in them that happy and

successful energy then, and he will no doubt do it again in time of equal need. We never have had in the memory of man, in the records of history, so powerful a foe to contend with as now. It is in vain, it is puerile, to think of overcoming him by squibs and nick-names. He no doubt says we are welcome to call him *tyrant* and *usurper*. France has thought proper to confer the title of emperor on the man, who at the head of her armies, beat off her numerous enemies, and freed her from dismemberment. Nations in all ages have rewarded in the same manner those who have obtained them glory and empire. It was our unwise government drove France into that belligerant attitude we behold her at this moment; a wiser one will be able to render that attitude less imposing to others, less formidable to us: and of such a government, we think the statesman we are speaking of, entitled to be a member, even to be the head. It is difficult, while contemplating a character like the present, to restrain the imagination from conceiving him equal to every thing the country stands in need of. His love of it, his high sense of honour, his abhorrence of every thing which has a selfish tendency, appear to be satisfactory pledges for his conduct, to both the crown and the people. But as this is not intended to be a panegyric, but an impartial sketch of his life and actions, we will again proceed to the main design of taking up the pen. The great object of biography is general utility: we do not, therefore, conceive it necessary to enter into a minute detail of all those deviations from prudence and rectitude which Mr. Fox may have fallen into. The sway of fashion, the etiquette of custom, not to say the pressure of necessity may have impelled him to have recourse to these expedients for obtaining money, which a practically wise man would have avoided, and which at a more advanced period in life, he would himself have shunned and disdained. We have never heard of a studied act of dishonour on his part. His sale of the clerkship of the Pells in Ireland excited numerous aspersions on his character, and imputations both of ingratitude to the minister he had abandoned, and of personal indelicacy to the king. This transaction was entirely misconceived. He had neither been indebted to the minister nor the king for this place. It was a reversionary grant to his father, and he inherited it as a patrimony; all, therefore, that can be said on it is, that it had been better for him if he could have kept it. It is not denied that some of the tribe of Moses and Levi may have reproached him at times for not being so punctual in his payments; and perhaps if all the scenes were to be recited which have passed between him and these Israelites in his back parlour (which he facetiously denominated the *Jerusalem chamber*), his enemies might be gratified by the edge it could not fail to give to their malice. It is not true that no man ever made a good public steward, who had been negligent of his own private affairs. There are numerous instances to the contrary on record. The vivacity of Mr. Fox has often exposed him to severe and unjust animadversons. Such, for instance, as that when his late brother's house was in flames, his offering to bet the noble owner which beam, which partition, or which chimney would next give way. We do not, nor would any one not over credulous believe the half of what has been said of this uncommon character. One thing is certain, because it is on record, that however much or little he might feel for the misfortunes of others, his own never made him gloomy. Perhaps we could not better illustrate this affirmation, than by presenting to the reader a few fanciful, but highly poetic verses, written above twenty years ago on this subject.

INVOCATION TO POVERTY.

"O Poverty! of pale consumptive hue,
If thou delight'st to haunt me still in view,
If still thy presence must my steps attend,
At least continue, as thou art, my friend.
When Scotch example bids me be unjust,
False to my word, or faithless to my trust,
Bid me the baneful error quickly see,
And shun the world to find repose with thee.
When vice to wealth would turn my partial eye,
Or int'rest shut my ears to sorrow's cry,
Or courtiers custom would my reason bend
My foe to flatter, or desert my friend,——
Oppose, kind Poverty, thy temper'd shield,
And bear me off unvanquish'd from the field.
If giddy fortune e'er return again,
With all her idle, restless, wanton train;
Her magic glass should false ambition hold,
Or av'rice bid me put my trust in gold;
To my relief, then, virtuous goddess, haste,
And with thee bring thy daughters, ever chaste,
Health! Liberty! and Wisdom! sisters bright,
Whose charms can make the worst condition light,

Beneaththe hardest fate the mind can cheer,
Can heal affliction, and disarm despair;
In chains, in torments, pleasure can bequeath,
And dress in smiles the tyrant-hour of death!

Now though adversity must always be a bar to a young gentleman's career in politics, yet to have felt it, and be able to bend to the storm, allows a man to rise with more independence of mind than ever. At the time of the great, the virtuous Lord Rockingham's death, Mr. Fox, from principle alone, quitted the administration of which he had been a member only as long as that nobleman had taken the lead in it. He said, what is honourable to him in the remembrance! In resigning my situation as secretary of state, I am not insensible to the convenience, I might almost say, to the necessity of its emolument; but in a case where honour or profit must be sacrificed, I could not be long in resolving what to do. I dictate to no gentleman how he is to act; but as there are several in the same predicament with myself, if they feel as I do, they will act as I do. His example was followed by several friends, for at this early period of his political life no man thought his honour unsafe in such hands. He never broke his word with his friend. We have before observed, that Mr. Fox's life has been a life of opposition, with very short interruptions. After the American war was censured and put an end to, every one must remember that a coalition between two great parties took place, which brought him again for a short time into power. This measure of our admired patriot was pretty generally censured, and being of that creed which thinks the few more likely to be wrong than the many, we disapproved of it ourselves. In the life of his arch rival, in a former number of our work, we spoke of the effect of his India bill, and how it removed Mr. Fox from power. Of this measure, however, we do not think his adversaries in the right, for the matter was not generally understood, and as the India Company were flattered by the bill of his opponent, and a certain cabal near the throne, kept up a great outcry, he was by mere intrigue and ministerial jockeyship thrown from his seat. It is not in Mr. Fox's nature to descend to littleness, nor adopt subterfuges for the attainment of the most desirable acquisition in nature. Mr. Pitt entered triumphantly with his new India bill as a passport, not for *popular favour*, for the people at no time ever understood the merit or demerit of either bill. The most discerning part of the public, however, have long since discovered which bill would have contributed the longest to keep our vast possessions in India, and which was fittest framed to enrich certain persons at the heads of the respective boards of the concern.

If we might be allowed to run back a year or two in our history, we might shew our readers how the independent mind of Mr. Fox manifested itself on these occasions, where the hacknied minister gives up every private or friendly tie to the consideration of keeping in place. When the late Admiral Rodney was raised to a peerage for his successes over the French, Mr. Fox was censured for not preferring Lord Hood, as his colleague to represent the city of Westminster, rather than Sir Cecil Wray. This was made a matter of querulous debate in the house of commons, by Lord Fielding and others, who scouted the idea of a minister appearing familiar and undisguised at an election. Mr. Fox met this, as he does every argument in which he is personally concerned, without the least reluctance. He said the professional merits of Lord Hood were above his praise. His lordship, who possessed the grateful acknowledgments of his country, could not be very ambitious, or at least stand in need of his individual tribute. It was, however, what he owed in common with all men, and what he was always ready to pay, a distinction founded on the most eminent personal desert. But surely it was not shewing this gallant officer any disrespect, in not giving him the preference to his old, but honourable friend, for whom he had determined to vote. The politics of Sir Cecil Wray were known and established, his parliamentary conduct had been decided on by the public; his principles and attachments were tried. The city of Westminster was electing not an admiral, but a representative; not one who had served his country at sea, but one qualified to serve her in parliament. He should therefore give his vote to the best of his judgment, but meant not by that circumstance any disrespect to any man. Nor would any honourable gentleman, who understood the great doctrine of election in this free country, differ from him in asserting, that no man could act a pure and honourable part, who, on such an occasion, did not divest himself,

as much as possible, of every kind and degree of partiality whatever. Apostrophising then to the person who occasioned the debate, he said, "The noble lord seems offended at seeing my name in a newspaper, in connection with the resolutions of my fellow-electors, my constituents, and friends. After what has passed, in this House, about the franchises of revenue-officers, I hope no man will say, that a secretary of state necessarily relinquishes his right to vote as a member of the community at large. It has pleased his majesty to call me to the honour of serving the public as one of his ministers. But does this office divest me of my birthright as an Englishman? or is there no difference in exercising this right as a man, and acting officially as a minister? Whenever this House has any reason to call me to an account for such an improper interference, my conduct must be so pointedly censurable, that I shall not attempt to justify it. I am a minister to-day; to-morrow may reduce me to my former situation and circumstances. But, while I am an Englishman, and within the protection of those laws that originate in liberty, and have liberty for their object, this privilege must continue unalienable."

On this administration, *The Rockingham Administration*, as it is called, of which Mr. Fox was so conspicuous a member, it may not be improper to say something of its character. It exercised those principles which the friends of the people had always professed. It might be considered as a delegation from the people to repair those breaches which the influence of the crown had occasioned in the constitution. The members who composed it had too much dignity of sentiment to stoop to intrigue, too much virtue to use any other influence than that which resulted from the utility of their objects, and the rectitude of their plans. They confirmed the public confidence, by destroying parliamentary corruption; and satisfied the people, that the power of a constitutional minister is perfectly compatible with independence.

Upon the termination of the administration we have been speaking of, we shewed how the nobleness of Mr. Fox's great mind was superior to all the flattering temptations of emolument and power. We also slightly alluded to the coalition with the party whose measures he had long contested, whose blunders he had exposed, and whose official arrangements he had himself so lately overturned.

The causes which more immediately produced that political connectionare probably known only to the few, who may be in no haste to reveal them. Human conduct is sometimes not so happy as to carry its reasons on the face of it, and the real motives which produced most of those changes and revolutions which confound the pursuits and annihilate the distinctions of parties, are seldom avowed. But, perhaps, the best excuse for that which is so ambiguous to us, will be found in the elegant work of this statesman's life. Its author says, "The ultimate and supreme object of all political association is harmony and protection, not discord and licentiousness. Were all men implacable and unaccommodating, they never could unite, except by accident or on emergencies: and then only with an immediate view to rupture and hostility. But the propensity, or desire, which we entertain, in common with other animals, of mingling with our species, attaches us so strongly to society, that we are prone to indulge it at every inconvenience. The surrender of our opinions and prejudices, in a thousand instances, seems one of those tacit conditions, without which we can enjoy the protection, or share the advantages, of no regular government whatever. Cordiality, and compliance with the various requisitions and circumstances of our respective situations, as members of one great aggregate body, are the first and most indispensible of all relative duties."

During the violent proceedings in the late parliament, when our present minister's sway might be described as unlimited, Mr. Fox thought it proper to recede from parliament altogether. His sagacious mind saw nothing was to be gained to the country by his attendance in the house, and something might be for ever lost to himself if he continued in a situation where he was liable to be provoked to say what might be misconstrued by three-fourths of his hearers. To those who did not approve such a step, he gave the best reason possible. He never affected to be in possession of an antidote against the common imbecility of humanity. He acknowledged that he is as liable to error, and even to eccentricities of opinion, as any man; but the purity of his intentions and the independence of his mind were rights which

he had determined to preserve at all hazards, which he would not yield to the humour or solicitude of his best friends, of all the electors in Great Britain, of a majority of the whole world, and which he would not part with but with his life. These are the sentiments of a great, of an independent mind; they are the best security for any confidence which can be placed in their possessor. We believe some part of the leisure hours of Mr. Fox at this time was employed in composing a history of the house of Stuart.

Mr. Fox has always been distinguished as a member of the Whig Club, and has on particular occasions made such a speech as has been considered his own opinion of public measures, and the conduct he thought the wisest to be pursued out of parliament for obtaining that reformation of abuses which he has never lost sight of. The Whigs are a numerous, repectable, and powerful body, whose principles are dictated by the purest liberty. Under the administration of Mr. Pitt, some violence has been done to them as a body, from his resentment to two or three of their members, who had uttered sentiments which wounded his pride.

The most invidious of Mr. Fox's opposers have endeavoured to cast a shade over his character, for having accepted of a gratuitous subscription from his friends; but of all the pensions that ever were granted to patriots for services rendered their country, this is surely the most honourable! Not a shilling was subscribed, but by men who were acknowledgedly attached to the liberties of their country; who did themselves more honour by this deed, than they could possibly confer by any sum, however large, they wrote their names against. If this is being a pensioner, what good man would not wish to be on such a list!

Mr. Fox is sometimes vehement in discourse, but this vehemence does not in the least correspond with his disposition in private life, where he is gentle and affable: it arises wholly from his education, and a strong sense of what he considers his public duty. Vehemence has always been the distinction of democratic orators.

We do not know that in sketching the life of a statesman, it is necessary to speak of his attachment to the fair sex. All that can be said of him on this subject will only do him honour. It is not likely that so ardent a mind could be destitute of a passion which has predominated in the commanders of armies, of empires, and in the sublimest characters. He has, after the example of a noble marquis in India, given his hand where his heart was long enjoyed, and the conduct of both ladies is held amiable and exemplary.

His charming verses to the beautiful Mrs. Crewe, (which we have inserted in our poetry of this month, for the purpose of gratifying such of our readers as are desirous of seeing them) will shew with exquisite justness and delicacy of thought, the state of his elegant mind, while gazing on female excellence.

The author thinks he cannot better conclude this interesting sketch than by transcribing a few words from the learned author of the never to be forgotten preface to Bellendenus. "When I contemplate the unworthy fortune which has attended this most exalted character, I am indignant from the memory of the past, and full of grief from the expectation of the future. He himself, however, may proudly claim the public gratitude; for in the midst of calamity, which menaces the security of the most deserving citizens, he consoles himself with the consciousness of his integrity, with the fair and undeluding hope, that posterity will render justice to his fame."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I SHOULD be highly gratified, and probably most of your readers would join me in the request, in seeing any authentic account of Burn's "Highland Mary" in your magazine: perhaps, if she was not merely a *poetical* being, a portrait of her might be obtained. At any event, much light may, I flatter myself, be thrown on the very interesting part of his life which produced so exquisite an address as that to "Highland Mary." Yours, truly,

J. CLENNELL.

Newcastle, Feb. 21, 1805.

EXTRACTS FROM A LITERARY COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

[Continued from page 120.]

In Mrs. Macaulay's History, she observes, that "Archbishop Laud is the only individual of that high office in the church of England, who suffered death by the hands of an executioner." But Archbishop Scrope (or Scroope), of York, was beheaded, in that city, in the year 1485, for a rebellion against Henry IVth. To an historical mistake, the most accurate may be subject; but a captious misrepresentation of circumstance or character is an offence of the most serious nature. More than one of our writers represent Edward the Black Prince, as a boisterous ruffian, to be admired only for a savage species of personal courage. No assertion can be more contrary to truth. However undaunted might be his personal resolution, it is for "the mildness with which he bore his faculties," for clemency, for humility, and generosity, that his character demands the applause of every successive age. Was it the intrepidity of their general, or the wisdom with which he arranged his small force, that enabled our fore fathers to gain the battle of Poictiers? And was that gallantry of a boisterous or savage nature that led the prince, when he had achieved so surprising a victory, to wait on his captive, King John, with the tenderness of a son, and the deference of a subject? It may be truly said, that the errors of the Black Prince were those of the age in which he flourished, while his virtues were all genuine and his own.

It, perhaps, was for the serious benefit of his country that Henry the Vth passed a youth of obscure riot and dissipation. He appears to have been ambitious and sanguinary in a high degree; and if not engaged in the harmless joviality of the tavern, might, at a period so unsettled and turbulent as the reign of Henry IVth, have involved the kingdom, once more, in the miseries of a domestic war. We cannot suppose a prince of his talents to have acted in mere subservience to the churchmen, when he treated in so inhuman a manner a harmless collection of sectaries, or undertook such a vast enterprise as the subjugation of France.

Our sovereigns never made use of the plural number, before the reign of the weak and unworthy King John. Henry the IVth was, I believe, the first King of England who received the title of *Grace*. Henry the Vth stopped no farther: but the mild and inoffensive Harry the VIth, whose natural insignificance needed every extrinsic aid, was styled *Excellent Grace*. The splendid and gallant Edward the IVth claimed and obtained the appellation of *High and mighty Prince*. Henry the VIIth, slow and wary, was content to be addressed sometimes Grace, and sometimes Highness. It remained for his magnificent successor to change the word *Highness* to *Majesty*. The bigotted James I. if I mistake not, brought the title to perfection, by causing it to stand *sacred*, or *Most excellent Majesty*.

Half a century back, the following whimsical picture was drawn of several European powers: "The modern Italians I compare to flies bred on a dead horse; the Danes are the crumbs from nature's feast; the French, a puppet in the hands of creation; how like are the Dutch to the glutton, who cried out for the head of that turbot, with the abundance of which he was absolutely choking! The Swiss resemble an old woman, big with a cradle of wind; and the Spaniards an ass starving between two heaps of hay. The Germans are a bull, yoked by a monkey; and the English, a man expiring of a surfeit, and harassed by the application of half a dozen glister-pipes."

It is a singular circumstance, mentioned by *Vaillant*, that a certain species of birds, in Africa, form themselves into a sort of defensive republic, the various cells of their nest containing, possibly, from two to three hundred inhabitants. Driven from their hold by foes of a stronger species, they resume their patient labour, and again become the joint-tenants of a well-regulated establishment. I see no reason for rejecting a statement on account of its novelty; and why the testimony of this traveller should be considered rather equivocal I know not, without the material difference between his narration and that of the adventurers who preceded him can be considered a sufficient cause. Of these, Kolben was long considered the chief—a writer, whose credulity, or love of fiction, is rendered evident by every traveller who has followed his track. Europe, however, long credited the most extravagant of his tales. We listened, with amazement, to a detail of the marriage ceremonies of the Hottentots—when, in fact, if Vaillant's assertion be correct, they have no regular marriage ceremony whatever, since they possess not the slightest sense of religion. Thus, presenting the lone and melancholy instance of a race so perverted, or so supine, as never to have examined nature for the primary cause of all existence!—The inhuman custom attributed to the Hottentot mother, when delivered of twins, Vaillant likewise disproves. The indignation of the women on his pertinacious inquiries concerning this circumstance, while it gratifies the humanity of the European reader, must, surely, make him blush to reflect on the many mothers, in more favoured regions, who abandon their offspring to a lingering death, in defiance of every impulse of duty and nature.

Kolben's strange relation of the Nimiquan method of treating the eldest son, we are told, is equally fabulous. "It is usual," he says, "to put the first-born son into a coop, or trench, formed under the hut, where he is crammed with grease and milk. The necessary consequence of inertion and repletion is excessive fatness, in proportion to the increase of which the family takes pride in the appearance of its offspring." But of this our more intelligent traveller could not find a single instance. It remains to be ascertained by subsequent voyagers whether Vaillant merits credit or condemnation for the novel character he ascribes to the whole face of animated nature throughout Africa. He may be proved superficial or visionary, but of an unbounded spirit of philanthropy, and amiable simplicity of recital, the accuracy of which no commentator can deprive him.

I have never observed any satisfactory notice taken of Brydone's mention, in his Tour through Sicily and Malta, of the appearance of certain strata of lava, in the neighbourhood of Mount Ætna. The lava, it appears, that issues from the mountain during a convulsion, attains, in process of time, a fine and fruitful soil. It is probable, that this incrustation owes its commencement to the dust floating, in continual agitation, on the bosom of the atmospheric air. This surface of dust produces a moss, which rots, and slightly enriches the parent soil. Then shoot up meagre vegetables, the fragments of which assimilate with the fresh particles of earth conveyed by the friendly current of the winds. But the chief assistance the soil receives, is from showers of ashes, which occasionally stream from the volcanos of the mountains. Now, by remnants of antiquity not unfrequently to be met with, Mr. Brydone affirms that all these natural sources of help put together, will not, in 2000 years, produce a soil of sufficient depth for the purposes of agriculture. The earth has been repeat-

edly pierced on various occasions, and has been found to present the spectacle of many strata of lava, one under the other, and each enriched with an incrustation equal to the exterior stratum. The inference is evident. Supposing there to be only half a dozen of these phenomena beneath the surface, a period of 14,000 years is rather more than agrees with the established idea of the world's duration. This appears a subject on which accurate investigation would be well bestowed.

It has often been lamented that the actor of consummate excellence can leave no other record of his attainments than that afforded by the fleeting recollection of his auditors. But Garrick's name must long survive, as that of the man who led the public taste justly to appreciate Shakespeare and nature. To Garrick our great bard is indebted precisely in the same degree as Milton is to Addison. How little his works were known a century after they appeared, is evident from the circumstance of Otway borrowing, with impunity, the principal scenes of Romeo and Juliet, and presenting them as a novelty in his "Caius Marius." In the best days of Quin, Betterton, and Booth, only eight or nine of the thirty-five uncontested plays were on the prompter's list. Garrick annually gave the public seventeen or eighteen. Romeo and Juliet had lain neglected eighty years, when he revived it. It is curious to observe the progress of improvement. Shakespeare makes Romeo die at the mouth of the tomb, before Juliet wakes. Otway perceived the additional effect that might be gained by making her revive while her lover was yet living, though under the control of the poison; and, accordingly, keeps him alive till the height of a transport on regaining his bride, when he dispatches him of a sudden, with "a conceit, a pitiful conceit," on his lips. Garrick brought the scene to perfection. Improving on the hint of Otway, he lengthened Romeo's transports to a fuller extent, and harrowed the feelings of the spectator with a view of his gradual approaches to a cruel and timeless death.

Though Garrick's efforts were great, he still left much for his successors to do. An attention to costume he does not appear to have deemed absolutely essential. Macbeth, the hardy and warlike thane, did not scruple to make his appearance in a perriwig; and his aspiring wife rose from her delirious slumber in a suit of black velvet, though all must allow such to be a very singular night-dress. The fair Cordelia too, while supporting old King Lear, was so incumbered with an enormous hoop, that she seemed herself to want assistance, at least equally with her suffering parent. In propriety of dress and decoration we have materially improved of late; and, probably, soon may "reform it altogether." Many inaccuracies still remain. As an example: in Richard III. why does not Glo'ster wear mourning, as well as the rest of the court, on the death of his brother? A modern actor has introduced the armour in the battle scene, which Richard orders "to be laid into his tent." By a sort of poetical license we might dispense with the armour, while decorum calls loudly for the "*suit of sables*" to be changed to a *sable suit*.

Richardson appears, from his familiar letters, to have been far from a man of general observation or solid judgment. Who can help smiling at the disdain with which he affects to look down on the talents of Henry Fielding? "If he had been a stable boy, the world must have confessed his genius," and "Tom Jones has had its day, and is rapidly declining to oblivion." Such is the effect to which he writes! Time, "the great teacher," has ascertained the respective claims of these contemporaries. Pamela is forgotten.

We wade through the repetitions and insipidities of Sir Charles Grandison for the sake of the illustrious hero, the sublimity of whose sentiments, while it dazzles the judgment, elevates and charms the fancy. Clarissa is "vastly fine," and, undoubtedly, contains many real beauties. Some scenes are pathetic, and others illumined with flashes of genuine wit: but these bear so small a proportion to the pages vapidly circumstantial, that we lay down the book as a task, and fear to take it up again. But to Tom Jones, Amelia, and Joseph Andrews, we fly for intelligence, interest, and relaxation. Like olives to the palate, these works please more on every repetition. All is poignant, nothing superfluous. If they possess a blemish, it is to be found in the low humour and vulgar descriptions which they in some parts contain. In this particular, Fielding seems to have resembled an eminent artist, who once shewed me a picture of a dung-cart, warm with the effluvia of the heap, and its chief object placed in the most obtrusive way possible. "I painted it thus," said he, "in order to prove, whether the coarsest subject might not be so handled as to produce a pleasing effect."

Mrs. Piozzi, has endeavoured to exalt Richardson, at the expence of his supposed rival. Here, as in most other instances, she is the mere echo of Johnson; who, because he thought Richardson the more moral writer of the two, was content to sacrifice his taste to his principles. But in this the world will judge for itself; and that which approaches nearest to real life, will survive all captious censure. Fielding, indeed, delineates nature as she stands reflected on the tablet of the camera, each line and feature accurately correct; while Richardson depicts the vagaries of the magic lanthorn—all is distorted—frequently into gratifying attitudes—but such as bear no resemblance to reality.

"It is a pity," says Rousseau, "that instead of that sublime maxim of informed justice, *act as thou wouldest be acted by*—all men are inspired with that other maxim of natural goodness—much less perfect, but, perhaps, more useful than the former—*promote thy own happiness with the least harm possible!*—Who that reads this sentence, can avoid the tribute of a sigh to the amiable, but eccentric author, when he figures him pacing the streets of Paris—his little store sunk to three halfpence — balancing whether he should expend that small sum in the purchase of bread to satisfy his hunger, or a roof to shelter him for the night?

A TOUR THROUGH THE MOST INTERESTING PARTS OF NORTH WALES, BY J. N. BREWER, ESQ. AUTHOR OF A WINTER'S TALE, &c.

[Concluded from page 217.]

IN the vicinity of *Kerig-y-drudion* are to be seen several memorials of the Druids. Among these are stone chests of a singular construction, in which, if popular tradition may gain credit on the belief of the antiquary, the ancient priests of Mona were accustomed to confine such heretics as sinned in the eyes of their sacred rites and mysteries. Gibson, however, in his continuation of Camden, is inclined to believe these chests were rather designed as monuments for the dead, than solitary cells for the living; a conjecture which, as it is the more humane of the two, we will hope is the more probable. At the distance of a mile, and within view of the neat little garden that belongs to the rural inn, are the remains of a prodigious circular entrenchment, rendered remarkable by the circumstance of having formerly, as it is imagined, the additional strength of a stone wall.

As we slowly journeyed on for Bala, the sun was casually obscured by those flitting clouds that produce

the delicate intermixture of light and shade, so essential to the full beauty of the landscape. The country wore, for some time, on each side, a cultivated aspect; the soil of this part of Denbighshire appeared more favourable to the agriculturist than we had for some time been used to witness; the mountains are lofty, but not inaccessible, their bases invariably arid, and, if the neatness of the farm-houses may be allowed a criterion, productive of valuable crops. When the scenery, inconstant as an April sky, shifted to a defile of healthy hills, uninteresting to any but the owners of their respective sheep-walks, I climbed with difficulty to the loftiest point, but could not consider myself in any shape recompensed for my trouble: the elevation was not sufficient to command a very extensive range of prospect; and the summit of hill after hill, in steril and "barbarous succession," presented the most disconsolate picture that the imagination even of a mountaineer could combine. A downfal of some little extent now reminded me of the convenience with which sheep travel in these aërial regions, with two more legs than are bestowed on man, and I found myself under the necessity of imitating the superiority of this animal, as far as attainable, in my descent, the faithlessness of footing in these precipitous tracks being indescribable.

The partial severity of scenery round us softened imperceptibly as we drew toward Bala, till it terminated in a display that would be deemed an ample equivalent for leagues of moorland. Receding to a submissive distance, the heavy mountains disclose Bala, its lake, and a thousand circumstances of adjacent beauty.

The serene bosom of the lake is encircled by hills and rocks in agreeable vicissitude; the sides of the former sometimes richly tufted with underwood, the bold outlines of the latter sportively rambling into all the vagaries of eccentricity. Each more humble recess of the scene is decorated with smiling cottages, and the unaspiring features of the little sheltered town, seem to promise comfort without ostentation. Nor does experience discountenance the supposition. Though one of the most considerable towns in North Wales, in point of population, none of the dirt or insipid bustle so common in English provincial towns is to be found here. The neighbourhood rather wears the appearance of an extensive village; rows of trees front the thinly-scattered houses; no pavement gives artificial stability to the streets, and makes

"The rattling chariots clash."

All, like the pool to which it gives a name, is serenity without stagnation.

The word Bala signifies, I believe, in its primitive sense the place, where any river or brook issues out of a lake, and therefore was applied to this settlement with the same adherence to local analogy, that the Welch so constantly observe in their appellations. Neither history nor tradition describe Bala as the theatre of any of those turbulent events which, while they necessarily excite the interest of the classical, harrow up every sympathetic feeling of the soul. An artificial mount, however, at the extremity of the town, both from the name by which it is distinguished among the mountaineers (*Tommen-y-Bala*) and the nature of its formation, is supposed to have been erected as a watch-mount. Two similar elevations in the neighbourhood strengthen the probability of the Romans having here raised the standard so deeply dyed in the blood of those whom, in the delicacy of their refinement, they were pleased to term barbarians. Gibson mentions the remains of a castle that were to be seen not far from hence; of these relics I could not gain the least intelligence;

nor does it appear that any account is extant of the proprietor, or fortunes, of the domain. The resident princes of Wales deemed this spot too insecure, in their times of rapine and contention, though enveloped in mountainous seclusion, and sought for the abode of boisterous conviviality, those fastnesses of the Snowdonia that might boldly defy the power of a Hannibal—and his vinegar to boot.

As the tourist must be anxious to give the little occasional acquirements of his experience, it is with pleasure I observe that the accommodations of this town are most desirable; at least, so we considered the best heath-mutton, served with cleanliness, and presented with good-humour. The *bon vivant* who notes carefully the local delicacies of each district he visits, and holds a deficiency of natural curiosities to be fully atoned for by the comfortable and substantial perspective of an abundant table, must not neglect to inquire at these quarters for the *gwiniad*. This little fish, it will be remembered, is peculiar to Alpine regions. The word might be rendered, in English, a whiting, but the fish is materially different from what we understand by that term. It seems of a species between the trout and the pike. It is never taken with the hook, but sometimes plentifully in nets. The *gwiniad* keeps invariably on the bottom of the lake, and feeds chiefly on the leaves of a plant to be found only in these mountain-waters.

As an indication of the seeming simplicity of these recesses, it may be worth while to mention that a bell rings, at six in the morning and nine in the evening, as a signal for the tradesfolks to open and shut their shops. A much more unpleasant particular remains to be disclosed—the extravagant prevalence of Methodism. This melancholy superstition, the poisonous aconite of morals, is spreading far and wide in ruinous exuberance. Simplicity, the frankness of the mountaineer, the chearfulness of innocence, all sink before it! The gloomy doctrines of these fanatics have long obtained a footing in Wales.* Of late, however, they have spread with alarming rapidity, and threaten to introduce distrust, hypocrisy, and a long train of evil companions, where urbanity and candour had taken up their favourite abode. I had the curiosity to attend the Bala congregations, which consisted of several hundred persons; and a more singular spectacle can scarcely be imagined. The assembly was chiefly composed of the lowest orders of

* As a sample of the sentiments entertained by the intelligent part of the country, on the introduction of this pernicious error in judgment, it may be sufficient to copy a *presentment* made on the subject by the grand jury of *Brecon*, August 28, 1744. This I the more readily intrude on the reader, as I believe it to be unprecedented, and unfortunately unimitated:

"We, &c. having received in charge that we ought to present every obstruction to our holy religion, as being the most valuable part of our constitution; and it being too well known that there are several (as we are advised illegal) field and other meetings of persons styled Methodists, whose preachers pretend to expound the Scriptures by *virtue of inspiration*; by which means they collect together great numbers of disorderly persons, &c. which proceedings, unless timely suppressed, may endanger the peace of the kingdom in general; and at all events the pretended preachers do very much *confound and disorder the minds* of great numbers of his majesty's good subjects, which in time may prove of dangerous tendency, even to the confusion of our established religion, and consequently overthrowing the government in state as well as church: and that we may be as particular as we can in detecting this villanous scheme, we present the houses following, &c. as places entertaining and encouraging such dangerous assemblies; and humbly desire our honourable judge, if the authority of this court is not sufficient to suppress the said disorders, that he will be pleased to apply for that end and purpose to some superior authority, whereby our religion, and *the peace of the nation in general*, may be preserved upon our ancient establishment."

highland Welch, and the major part females. As the teacher harangued in ancient British, I could not comprehend the full scope of his arguments, but they must needs be of an energetic and moving nature, for his auditors constantly signified their acquiescence by hideous groans and ejaculations, blended with tears and sobs. The effect of this "concert of sweet sounds" may be more easily conceived than described, though either is a difficult task. Figure as many varieties of intonation as the guttural yell of a thorough-bred Welchman is capable of, issuing at once from a crowded auditory, and it must be allowed that (after the first emotions of astonishment and alarm are suppressed) the risible muscles of that man's face are not of a very sensitive faculty, who can avoid mingling a smile with his pity. To join in the mockery of this adoration, troops of mountaineers resort from incredible distances. When a favourite disciple of *Stentor* is about to hold forth, both men and women forsake their children and their home, and encounter a march of several days to join in the wretched delirium of the hour. As labour is unavoidably neglected by this practice, and a donation to the teacher an indispensable article even from the *hard hands* of these meagre cottagers, the probability of crime growing on the base of want presents a melancholy picture for the philanthropist. The judges have long enjoyed an interval of ease * on the Welch circuits; may it be long before fanaticism disturbs their happy quiet!

In the ardent simplicity of these mountaineers, it must be obvious that enthusiasm finds the choicest subjects. Possessed, as they are, of fine feelings, and destitute of all power of discrimination, he that preaches loudest obtains the greatest number of proselytes. As to the tendency of his doctrine, that must be left to chance;—it is sufficient for his purpose if his discourse be of an inflammatory nature. The effects of boisterous oratory and redundant action on the passions of ignorance, are illustrated by too many examples to need a laboured delineation. In the instance of this recluse people, they are productive of customs that put to shame the pride of human reason.—At stated periods, there are meetings of their leading preachers (pastors "*by trade*," and coblers perhaps, or carpenters "*by profession*"); when the credulous rustics throng to the happy spot, eager to make their oblations, and catch every comfortable sentence that dispatches them to the very gates of misery, then

"Straight recalls them by a messenger of grace!" †

Their passions gradually warm—exclamations are succeeded by groans—till, at length, heated to an absolute phrenzy, they spring from their seats, and *jump* upward with frantic celerity. This ceremony they continue till the fervour of imagination subsides; and as he is held the most zealous who jumps highest and tires last, the man whose distracted mind has failed to impair the soundness of his body, carries off the palm of piety in triumph. Can the infuriate aspirations of the *eastern* devotee exceed, in absurdity, the pointless violence of these fanatics?

Those persons who are contented with that opinion that is the more obvious and easily acquired, do not hesitate to ascribe the increase of this superstition to the conduct of the regular clergy. With more appearance of justice others allege, that the places of established worship are so widely scattered among the mountains, that a sort of necessity leads the village tenants to the

* Nearly forty years of the 18th century passed without Anglesea witnessing one execution.

† Sharp's "Church," a satirical poem.

rostrum of the field preacher. * But, in the neighbourhood of Bala Pool, I entered *a church* during the evening service, and was somewhat surprised to find, in a neighbourhood so comparatively populous, not more than a dozen persons collected. My surprise was not of long duration; on my way back to Bala, I was encountered by a throng, sufficiently numerous to people the whole adjacent town; this mob I found had been attending to the exhortations of an itinerant teacher on a neighbouring plain.

Leaving the cause of these "portentous troubles" to some more able investigator, I ascended the mount that commands the whole scenery of this beautiful country. The clear blue sky was undisturbed by any intrusive breeze. The splendor of the setting sun stood reflected on the placid mirror of the lake. The solemnity of the season

"Deepen'd the murmur of the falling floods,
And breath'd a browner horror o'er the woods."

Each little spire of cottage smoke spoke of comfort and peace; illumined by the warm rays of evening, the rocks grew less rugged and forbidding; while the sublime perspective of the remote mountains, *Arran*, and *Cader Idris*, gave a bold dash of grandeur to the outlines of the picture. Spectator of such a display, who could avoid lamenting that superstition and folly should deface what nature had left so lovely and harmonious?

With the limits of Bala lake we became much better acquainted than we deemed necessary; for, when we at length determined on quitting the neighbourhood, either an inadvertency on the part of our informer, or a want of comprehension on our side, occasioned us to take the wrong road. So that after a ride of some hours' length, which should have conducted us many miles homeward, we found that we had made a complete circuit of the Pool, and were arrived safely, if not prosperously, at our old quarters in Bala. Thus qualified for the task, I can venture to assure the traveller, that a ride round this lake, the largest in Wales, six miles in length, and a mile in breadth, will afford some beautiful points of prospect. The hospitality of a cottager here bestowed on me a horn of genuine *metheglin*;† a boon that unavoidably brought to mind those days of princely grandeur in which the *Hirlas* was gaily circulated to the measures of the harp:

"Fill with *Mead* the Hirlas high,
Nor let a soul this day be dry!
The hall resounds, the triumph rings,
And every bard the conflict sings.
Ednyfed's trophied shield displays
Themes of glory, themes of praise!
A lion in the tented field,
A lamb when vanquish'd heroes yield.
Ednyfed, bravest of the brave,
His name shall live beyond the grave!"

From Bala we determined to seek the frontiers of England, through *Llanvilling*, though informed that the first stages were mountainous and unfrequented. Such, in fact, we found them. The sudden breaks of the road, however, disclosed occasionally rich tracts of wood-land, tinted with all the unnumbered hues of autumn: a natural advantage of which, Edward despoiled every part of the romantic country that lay within the compass of his calamitous march. From many of the high positions of this solitary path, singular effects of the mountain-picturesque are visible. Nature here reigns with untamed grandeur. Rock rolled on rock pierce through the lower clouds, and mock the pigmy efforts of art at cultivation. Shut from all chearing intercourse with man, the traveller is compelled to resort, for satisfaction, to that gloomy pleasure that is to be derived from contemplating heaths

* I was told that the Bishop of Bangor has it in contemplation to erect a chapel in the wilder districts of the Snowdonia; assuredly a most honourable intention.

† The ancient Welch liquor,—honey, spices, and water boiled together.

and their craggy barriers, which perhaps no wanderer has explored since the chivalric days when the ancient Britons fled thither for shelter from their lowland persecutors. Here and there are scattered, however, little dells, which an eremite might fancy intended for his natural retreat:—adown the rocks that shelter these, a hundred weeping rivulets trickle, in pensive beauty; and the heights glow in the various colourings of the ash, the holly, the hawthorn, and the lichen. By what the natives of these recesses term a good road—that is an artificial ridge on the side of a tremendous mountain, the passenger gains a small village, where a rude and decayed board, with the date 1750 on it, informs him there is a house of entertainment denominated the *New Inn*. The shelter of this abode, however humble, proved extremely welcome after a long and desert expedition; and here, in involuntary abstinence, for my landlady sold no liquor but intolerable *cwrw*, I passed the night. Our table was better supplied with the more necessary articles of refreshment than might be expected; a huge cold gammon satisfied a mountain-appetite, at the dinner hour; and, unbidden, there appeared for supper a roasted shoulder of mutton, with potatoes (in humble imitation of the neighbouring hills) heaped one upon the other, to the weight, at a moderate computation, of six pounds!—In this house we found a solitary instance of the inconceivable moderation of Welch innkeepers. Though our table was so abundantly, if not elegantly, supplied, the charge (including the expences of the horse) was only 4s. 7d.

Llanvilling is a town of some consequence and trade. On my inquiring of an elderly Englishman, who had retired thither, what circumstances relative to the place were most likely to interest a stranger, he paused, and rubbing his forehead with a recollecting air, replied, "he did not know of any thing remarkable concerning Llanvilling, except its good ale." Now, good ale, though not such an object as would lead the inquisitive far from home, is not to be despised in the course of a fatiguing journey. I tasted it accordingly, and found it of unrivalled excellence. It appears, in fact, that great quantities are brewed for London consumption, and that what is termed, in the metropolis, "Welch ale," chiefly comes from this town. The neighbours do ample credit to this too-palatable liquor. Father and son, from generation to generation, do not, like Boniface "live on ale," but *die with ale*. It is a current observation that their old ale makes so many young widows.

Proceeding homewards, every mile softens into the English character—the lands flatten, as the billows of a tempestuous sea subside on the cessation of the gale. The last catch of Welch scenery was obtained after crossing a branch of the Ellismere canal, where the mountains of Montgomeryshire rise in magnificent confusion, and seem to form a terrific boundary to the principality.

It may perhaps be contended that the eye draws its purer source of pleasure from the peaceful spread of the humble vale. We contemplate the thundering cataract which inundates districts in its majestic rage, with the same sensations that we reflect on the achievements of an Alexander, who snatches a dazzling ray of glory from the desolation of empires. We shudder while we gaze on both, but the splendor of their tyranny enforces admiration.—Still, so various are the charms of this alpine principality, and so replete its lonely haunts with those objects that called for "the holy inspiration of song in the bards of other days"—that I forsook it with extreme regret, and could not wonder at that earnest fondness that binds the ancient Briton to his native mountains—

Dear is that shed to which his soul conforms,
And dear that hill that lifts him to the storms.
And, as a babe when scaring sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to the mother's breast,
So the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,
But binds him to his native mountains more!*

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE SIR W. JONES.

[Concluded from page 230.]

SIR William Jones set sail for India, in the Crocodile frigate, April 1783. In the course of the voyage, he stopped at Madeira, and in ten additional weeks of prosperous sailing, from the rugged islands of Cape Verd, arrived at Hinzuan or Joanna, of which latter place, he presented an interesting account to the Society for promoting Oriental Knowledge. From Hinzuan to the Ganges, nothing particular occurred, and he landed at Calcutta, in September 1733. He was most cordially welcomed by our oriental brethren, who were justly proud at possessing so exalted and enlightened a character as Sir William Jones—a man whose profound and varied attainments could only be exceeded by his integrity and virtue. In Dec. 1783, at the opening of the sessions, he delivered an address which would justify the highest eulogiums on his oratorical abilities. He shortly devised the institution of a society at Calcutta, which might serve to collect and encourage reflections and observations on Indian literature; the members of this association assembled for the first time in January 1784. The presidency was offered to Warren Hastings, Esq. who, however, declining it, Sir William was unanimously elected to that honourable station. Among the members of this institution were the names of many scholars who have since distinguished themselves in oriental learning. †

Sir William Jones soon added to his many attainments the important one of a thorough knowledge of the Sanscrit. We cannot here resist the desire we feel of shewing what a rigid economist Sir William was of his time. It is a transcript from a card in his hand writing,—"Daily studies for the long vacation of 1785:

Morning—One letter
Ten chapters of the Bible
Sanscrit Grammar
Hindu Law, &c.
Afternoon—Indian Geography
Evening—Roman History
Chess. Ariosto."

Sir William Jones, about this time, commenced an excursion with the view of visiting Benares, and in the hopes of opening new sources of information in the republic of letters. However, during the progress of his journey, he was attacked by a very severe indisposition, the probable event of which, excited the greatest anxiety on the part of his friends

* An ardent attachment to home forms a leading feature in the Welchman's character, in direct opposition to the tenant of the Scottish uplands; the Scot seems to regard emigration as a blessing: the Welchman shudders to find himself beyond the bounds of his principality.

† Mr. (since Sir William) Chambers, whose knowledge of the dialects on the coast of Coromandel, as well as of Persian and Arabic literature, was critical and extensive. Mr. Francis Gladwyn, the author of many works calculated to assist the students of the Persian language, the translator of various oriental MSS. and particularly of the Institutes of Akbar, the wisest, greatest, and most tolerant monarch that ever swayed the sceptre of India. Capt. Charles Hamilton, who published a translation of the Hedaiya, a code of Mahommedan laws, which has been found of great use in the administration of justice in Bengal. Charles Wilkins, Esq. the first Englishman who acquired a critical knowledge of the Bramins, and who, by the application of rare talents and industry, by his own personal exertions, invented and cast types of the Debnagree, Persic, and Bengalese characters, in such perfection that no succeeding attempts have exhibited any improvement upon his labours. Of all these names two only survive!

and the public. After ten weeks confinement, he resolved to pursue his journey, though but in a convalescent state: before he reached the limits of it, he was twice more attacked, and during his confinement to his couch, in one of these indispositions, he applied himself to the study of botany, a science for which he early entertained a great partiality, and which he has pronounced to be the most lovely and fascinating branch of natural knowledge. With the works of Linnæus before him, he procured the plants of the country to be brought to him, and comparing the productions of nature, with the descriptions and arrangements of the Swedish philosopher, he beguiled the hour of languor and disease, and laid the solid foundation of that botanical knowledge, which he ever afterwards cultivated with encreasing ardour and delight.

After the completion of his excursion, he thus wrote to a friend:

(Dr. P. Russel.)

" March 2, 1785.

" I AM just returned, as it were, from the brink of another world, having been absent near seven months, and reduced to a skeleton by fevers of every denomination, with an obstinate bilious flux at their heels. My health is tolerably restored, by a long ramble through South Behar and the district of Benares, of which, if I were to write an account, I must fill a volume."

During the above period, Sir William found leisure to compose that interesting and elegant little work, *The enchanted Fruit, or Hindu Wife*, as also a treatise on the gods of Greece, Italy, and India, with a view of pointing out a resemblance between the popular worship of the old Greeks and Italians, and that of the Hindus, and between their strange religion, and that of Egypt, China, Persia, Phrygia, Phenicia, and Syria, and even more remote nations. He now resumed his functions in the supreme court of judicature, and also renewed the meetings of the society, which had been interrupted by his absence. In his second anniversary discourse (delivered in February 1785), he noticed with pleasure and surprise, the successful progress of the institution, and the variety of subjects which had been discussed by the members of it, and delineated a slight but masterly sketch of the various discoveries in history, science, and art, which might justly be expected to result from its researches into the literature of Asia. He mentions his satisfaction at having had an opportunity of visiting two ancient seats of Hindu religion and literature, and notices the impediments opposed by illness, to the prosecution of his proposed inquiries, and the necessity of leaving them, as Æneas is feigned to have left the shades, when his guide made him recollect *the swift flight of irrevocable time*, with a curiosity raised to the height, and a regret not easily to be described.

Among the many important and interesting remarks of Sir William Jones's, we shall select the following, contained in a letter to J. Macpherson, Esq.*

" If the best intentions can ensure safety, you have nothing to apprehend; but, alas! my friend, if you can be *safe only* in fixed unanimous opinions of *statute law*, you can seldom, I fear, act with perfect confidence. Such is the imperfection of human language, that few written laws are free from ambiguity; and it rarely happens, that many minds are united in the same interpretation of them. A statesman told Lord Coke, that he meant to consult him on a point of law. 'If it be common law (said Coke) I should be ashamed if I could not give you a ready answer; but if it be statute law, I should be equally ashamed if I answered you immediately.'

" I will here only set down a few rules of interpretation, which the wisdom of ages has established, where the sense of the words is at all ambiguous:

* Afterwards Sir John Macpherson, Bart.

"1. The intention of the writer must be sought, and prevail over the literal sense of terms; but penal laws must be strictly expounded against the offender, and liberally against the offence.

"2. All clauses, preceding or subsequent, must be taken together, to explain any one doubtful clause.

"3. When a case is expressed, to remove any doubt whether it was included or not, the extent of the clause, with regard to cases not so expressed, is by no means restrained.

"4. The conclusion of a phrase is not confined to the words immediately preceding, but usually extended to the whole antecedent phrase.

"These are copious maxims, and with half a dozen more, are the stars by which we steer in the construction of all public and private writings."

The uniformity of Sir William Jones's studies leaves us little of interest to detail. His time was greatly occupied by his judicial functions; however, the little leisure afforded him he devoted to his improvement in botany and the perusal of oriental authors. As all Sir William Jones's acquirements were with a view of rendering himself more useful to his country, and having by intense study and application, attained a critical knowledge of the Sanscrit and Hindu language and laws, he proposed to the government of Bengal, in a letter to the then governor-general, Lord Cornwallis, a complete digest of Hindu and Mahommedan laws, after the manner of Justinian's pandects, with a verbal translation into English. The enlightened mind of such a man as Lord Cornwallis could not but admire and approve such an herculean task as the philanthropy and public spirit of an individual had thus imposed upon himself. Sir William, from that moment, paid the most unremitting attention to this arduous undertaking.*

In the beginning of 1789, the first volume of the Asiatic Researches was published under the superintendence of Sir William Jones, whose contributions form at least a third part of that volume. Five volumes of this interesting work have since been published, three of them previous to Sir William Jones's death, a fourth was ready for the press at the time of his decease, and a fifth and sixth have made their appearance since that event.

In the same year, he translated, and gave to the public, one of the plays of Calidas, the Shakespeare of India; it was entitled Sacontala, or the Fatal Ring: it exhibits a curious and simple picture of the manners of the ancient Hindus, and leaves us to regret the rigid determination Sir William Jones expressed, not to employ his leisure in translating more of the works of this author.

The following letter exhibits him in a light which cannot fail to add an additional honour to his exalted character—it is to the same worthy baronet addressed in his last.

"Chrishna-nagur, Oct. 15, 1790.

"I give you hearty thanks for your postscript, which (as you enjoin secrecy) I will only allude to ambiguously, lest this letter should fall into other hands than your's. Be assured that what I am going to say does not proceed from an imperfect sense of your kindness, but really I want no addition to my fortune, which is enough for me: and if the whole legislature of Britain were to offer me a different station from that which I now fill, I should most gratefully and respectfully decline it. The character of an ambitious judge is, in my opinion, very dangerous to public justice, and if I were a sole legislator, it should be enacted, that every judge, as well as every bishop, should remain for life in the place which he first accepted. This is not the language of a cynic, but of a man who loves his friends, his country, and mankind; who knows the short du-

* It is certainly to be regretted that Sir William Jones did not live to finish the translation of the Digest; it is, however, satisfactory to know, that his benevolent intentions have been carried into execution by Mr. H. T. Colebrooke, in the civil service of the East India Company at Bengal. This voluminous work was undertaken and executed by Mr. Colebrooke, under the pressure of official occupations, and is a proof of literary industry rarely exceeded.

ration of human life, recollects that he has lived four and forty years, and has learned to be contented. Of public affairs, you will receive better intelligence than I am able to give you. My private life is similar to that which you remember: seven hours a day on an average are occupied by my duties as a magistrate, and one hour in the evening I read aloud to Lady Jones. We are now travelling to the sources of the Nile with Mr. Bruce, whose work is very interesting and important. I jabber Sanscrit every day with the pundits, and hope before I leave India, to understand it as well as I do Latin," &c. &c.

In December 1793, Lady Jones's ill state of health compelled her to leave India; her affectionate attachment to her husband had hitherto induced her to remain, notwithstanding her delicate constitution and repeated attacks of indisposition. She knew that the obligation which he had voluntarily contracted, to translate the digest of Hindu and Mahommedan laws, was the only though insuperable obstacle to his accompanying her, and his entreaties were necessary to gain her reluctant assent to undertake the voyage without his society. In the course of his correspondence, we trace his ardour to explore new objects of investigation, which increasing knowledge had discovered to him, and an intention to pursue the line of his researches through Persia or China, by a circuitous rout to his native country; and at an earlier period, when the extent of the field of investigation appeared boundless, he had declared his determination to remain in India until the close of the century, if it should please God to prolong his life. But affection set limits to his zeal for knowledge, and when it was finally resolved that Lady Jones should return to England, he determined himself to follow her in the ensuing season, hoping by this period to have discharged his engagements with the government of India.

The same views which had prompted Sir William Jones to undertake the compilation of the Digest, induced him, in the beginning of 1794, to publish a translation of the Ordinances of Menu, comprising the Indian system of duties religious and civil. The following beautiful letter was written by Sir William to Lord Teignmouth (then Sir John Shore), two months previous to the departure of Lady Jones for England:

"My dear Sir,

"A few days after I troubled you about the yacht, I felt a severe pang on hearing of your domestic misfortune; and I felt more for you than I should for most men, on so melancholy an occasion, because I well know the sensibility of your heart. The only topic of consolation happily presented itself to you: reason, perhaps, might convince us, that the death of a created being never happens without the will of the Creator who governs this world by a special interposition of his providential care; but as this is a truth which revelation expressly teaches us, our only true comfort in affliction must be derived from christian philosophy, which is so far from encouraging us to stifle our natural feelings, that even the divine Author of it wept on the death of a friend. This doctrine, though superfluous to you, is always present to my mind; and I shall have occasion in a few years, by the course of nature, to press it on the mind of Lady Jones, the great age of whose mother is one of my reasons for hoping most anxiously that nothing may prevent her returning to England this season.****I will follow her as soon as I can, possibly at the beginning of 1795, but probably not till the season after that; for although I shall have more than enough to supply all the wants of a man who would rather have been Cincinnatus with his plough, than Lucullus with all his wealth,, yet I wish to complete the system of Indian laws, because I wish to perform whatever I promise with the least possible imperfection; and in so difficult a work doubts might arise, which the pundits alone could remove. You continue, I hope, to find the gardens healthy. Nothing can be more pleasant than the house in which we live; but it might justly be called the temple of the winds, especially as it has an octagon form, like that erected at Athens to those boisterous divinities. I cannot get rid of the rheumatism which their keen

breath has given me, and submit with reluctance to the necessity of wrapping myself in shawls and flannel. We continue to be charmed with the perspicuity, moderation, and eloquence of Filangieri.

"Of European politics I think as little as possible, not because they do not interest my heart, but because they give me too much pain. I have 'good-will towards men, and wish peace on earth,' but I see chiefly under the sun the two classes of men, the oppressor and oppressed. I have no fear in England of open despotism, nor of anarchy. I shall cultivate my fields and gardens, and think as little as possible of monarchs and oligarchs. "I am, &c."

On this letter Lord Teignmouth has made some reflections which do great honour to his sensibility: he says:

"It would not be easy to give expression to the feelings excited by the perusal of this letter, nine years after the date of it. In recalling the memory of domestic misfortunes, which time had nearly obliterated, it revives with new force the recollection of that friend, whose sympathy endeavoured to soothe the sorrows of a father for the loss of his children. The transition by Sir William Jones to the circumstances of his own situation is natural, and the conjugal bosom may perhaps sympathize with a fond husband, anticipating the affliction of the wife of his affection, and his own efforts to console her; that wife however still survives to lament her irreparable loss in the death of Sir William Jones himself, and had for some years been affectionately occupied in soothing, by the tenderest assiduities, the increasing infirmities of an aged mother."

Lord Teignmouth says, the few months allotted to his existence after the departure of Lady Jones, were devoted to his usual occupations, and more particularly to the discharge of that duty which alone detained him in India, the completion of the digest of Hindu or Mahommedan law. But neither the consciousness of acquitting himself of an obligation which he had voluntarily contracted, nor his incessant assiduity, could fill the void occasioned by the absence of her, whose society had sweetened the toil of application, and cheered his hours of relaxation. Their habits were congenial, and their pursuits in some repects similar: his botanical researches were facilitated by the eyes of Lady Jones, and by her talents in drawing; and their evenings were generally passed together, in perusal of the best modern authors, in the different languages of Europe. After her departure he mixed more in promiscuous society; but his affections were transported with her to his native country. On the evening of the 20th of April, or nearly about that date, after prolonging his walk to a late hour, during which he had imprudently remained in conversation in an unwholesome situation, he called upon the writer of his memoirs, and complained of aguish symptoms, mentioning his intention to take some medicine, and repeating jocularly an old proverb, that "an ague in the spring is medicine for a king." He had no suspicion at the time of the real nature of his indisposition, which proved in fact to be a complaint common in Bengal, an inflammation in the liver. The disorder was, however, soon discovered by the penetration of the physician who, after two or three days, was called in to his assistance; but it had then advanced too far to yield to the efficacy of the medicines usually prescribed, and they were administered in vain. The progress of the complaint was uncommonly rapid, and terminated fatally on the 27th of April, 1794. On the morning of that day, his attendants, alarmed at the evident symptoms of approaching dissolution, precipitately called in the friend who has recorded the melancholy event: not a moment was lost in repairing to his house. He was lying on his bed in a posture of meditation, and the only symptom of remaining life was a small degree of motion in the heart, which after a few seconds ceased, and he expired without an apparent pang or groan. His bodily sufferings, from the complacency of his features and the ease of his attitude, in all

likelihood could not have been severe; and his mind must have derived consolation from those sources to which he had been in the habit of repairing, and where alone, in our last moments, it can ever be found. The Court of Directors of the East India Company were desirous to testify their respect to his memory, by ordering a monument to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, and a statue of him, at their expence, to be prepared and sent to Bengal. Lady Jones, anxious of the fame of her husband, erected, at her own expence, an elegant monument in the anti-chamber of University College, Oxford; but her regard was more particularly evinced by the publication of his works in an elegant edition of six quarto volumes, in strict conformity to his opinion, that "The best monument that can be erected to a man of literary talents, is a good edition of his works."

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

MR. EDITOR,

NO doubt you have often heard of that arrogant preacher and scribbler, William Hun****ton. Though he is deservedly treated with indifference both by the conforming and non-conforming clergy, he still maintains his ground, and has the art of keeping together a numerous flock of silly sheep, from whom, however, he obtains a *large fleece*.

The principal incidents to which the following lines allude, were told me by a gentleman who knew him in early life: and if you think they will amuse your readers, you are at liberty to insert them in your useful Magazine. There are many of the sectaries who ought to be treated with indulgence and candor; but a man of so doubtful a character cannot be sufficiently exposed.

SCRIPTOR VITARUM.

A Narrative of the early Days of a modern Declaimer.

From whence arose this wond'rous man?
Tell me, ye aged, if ye can!—
An aged friend replies, he knew
The field in which this *thistle* grew,
And well remembers this *believer*,
When he was only a *coal-heaver*.
But soon disdaining this vile work,
(Lab'ring, poor fellow, like a Turk)
He saw, he said, his destiny—
'A *preacher* I must shortly be!'
Then though his wife and friends dissuade,
He throws aside pick-ax and spade.

To fit himself, he learnt to read,
And then to write—hard tasks indeed!
But harder still, he try'd to hammer
At Dr. Ash's English grammar!
Here for awhile the hero stuck,
Puzzling his brains o'er this small book:
Sad were his days, his nights as sad,
Till the poor dunce was almost mad!
At last his self-complacent pride
Led him to throw the book aside;
Hence from that hour, mark, ye discerning!
Our hero hates all kind of learning!
'I cannot, will not longer try,
Nor can I see a reason why
This world of ours abounds with fools,
Like me, despising grammar-rules.
What tho' unlearned, can't I reach
The art, among the *poor*, to preach?
To preach and preach again I will,
Whoever tries to keep me still.'

His education now *complete*,
He sought a *call* somewhere to meet;
At length a village congregation
Heard of his wonderful conversion,
Then sent at once for this Arts-Master,
Who soon was chosen for their pastor.
Here 'mongst the poor he preach'd with fame,
Who had no art nor mind to blame;
But soon ambition fill'd his mind,
He could not brook to be confin'd.
'What, shall I stay in this poor place,
To hide my talents and my grace?
Born to instruct, and sent to teach,
I'll go to other towns to preach!'

About this time surprising whims,
That came to him by night in dreams,
Soon puff'd him up with vain desire,
And prompted him to rise still higher.
His character, his whim, and fame,
At length, perchance, to London came:—
Some mighty wise, *discerning* men,
That much perplex'd the churches then,
Resolv'd to send for this *coal-heaver*,
And strange! believ'd him no deceiver!
Now with his wild, high-minded themes,
His mystic words, and midnight dreams,
He soon obtain'd a flock to hear,—
To him no matter who they were;
Nor did he mind their sinful ways,
If they would come, believe, and gaze!

And now this *learned* man, and *good*,
Had thoughts of writing, if he could,
Tho' scarcely able yet to scrall,
And knowing nought of Ash at all!

Thus tho' he sought the world to *bless*,
He knew not how to go to press!
He was advis'd, howe'er, to send
To a *book-making*, author's friend—
A skilful amanuensis he,
To polish prose or poetry.
There straight they form'd a coalition,
Like 'pothecary and physician,
This to pronounce the patient ill,
While *that* prepares the boasted pill!
So these two quacks have long been known,
For *godly* med'cines thro' the town,
Which, while their patients have been *quaffing*,
They chink'd the money, and stood *laughing*.
But as *diplomas* are of use,
Our author's wit could one produce.
'Let others boast a *double D.*
S.S. my title now shall be:
And tho' not knowing what is meant,
The puzzled wags their jokes may vent,
And diff'rent explanations spell,
It suits a *Surly Sinner* well!'
Then first sprung forth 'The naked bow'
Naked enough, poor soul, we know!
And then, as this deponent saith,
Starts up his wond'rous 'Bank of Faith!'
Since which, between his friend and him,
We have been plagu'd with many a whim.
The Muse no further deigns to trace
This boaster of superior grace.—
Most safely perch'd in London city,
To catch the simple, please the witty;
Let him go on howe'er he may,
(For ev'ry dog must have his day)
Let him declaim in pulpit loud,
In strains abusive, coarse, and proud;
Let him still write to *gull* his friends,
And serve, meanwhile, his *selfish* ends;
Tho' some respect him as a father,
I treat him as a novice rather;
And though he often mounts the rostrum,
I can't take in a single nostrum—
Resolv'd on this, and won't deceive him,
Whoever may, *I'll ne'er believe him.*

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer a hint, through the medium of your useful Miscellany, on the disputed point between Mr. Notegore and Ordevex respecting the word "καθεὐδ." In my humble opinion, the word may remain as it stands, without any offence to propriety. Homer shall speak for himself: in the beginning of the second book he says, "The rest of the gods, together with warriors, slept the whole night; but sweet sleep did not possess Jove." Which, to my apprehension, amounts to this; that though Jupiter, when he first reclined on his bed, had yielded to sleep, yet having the petition of Thetis present to his imagination, it had disturbed his repose, and prevented him from enjoying παννύχιον ὕπνον. There are no pretensions to recondite erudition in this casual remark on the passage in question: I hope, therefore, that Mr. Notegore's severity will be withheld from your new correspondent, but gratified reader,

March 14, 1805. T. K. I.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH the subject of my letter arises out of a temporary occurrence; yet as the evil it brings with it may be a permanent one, if not timely remedied, I conceive it worthy the notice of your esteemed Magazine. There is no loyal subject of the British empire who does not admit the necessity of every one contributing to the exigencies of the government; but as well as that the laws should be framed with justice, they should also be executed without vexation. The taxes are unquestionably onerous to a very considerable degree; and they must be so while we are waging a war of such extent and inveteracy; but the method taken to render them productive, is exceptionable in the highest degree: I mean that of giving to the surveyors of parishes or districts a portion of the amount of the surcharge imposed upon the inhabitant taxed. If the grievance I complain of concerned myself only, or were a solitary one in the parish of which I am a resident, it would have been silently borne; but that is not the case: there are many in my parish who have an equal right to complain, and I believe there is not a parish in London where the same hardship is not felt in one shape or other.

The new, the additional surveyors and assessors find it a profitable thing to surcharge any of the inhabitants

they think proper with a tax they are not liable to; as for instance, a dog, though such persons may not have had one in their house for years. This is actually my case, Mr. Editor. It is true, that you have notice of this surcharge, and may appeal to the commissioners to set the matter right; that is, if you are not out of town, and are cautious enough to read a nota bene at the bottom of the printed paper, which informs you that you must give notice to the assessor in writing ten days, at least, before the day of appeal, if you object to the surcharge. Thousands in London, who are not liable to be so surcharged, are nevertheless in the vexatious predicament described: they are fixed with the surcharge; for the commissioners say they have no discretionary power to hear the appeal for the redress of the improper charge, as the appellant, by not giving notice of his appealing, has tacitly acknowledged the justice of the surcharge. This extraordinary proceeding convinces me that these legal *spies* have gone beyond all of their name in this business of aiding the finances of the nation. Political spies or informers only report what there may be some colour or pretence for believing; but these report what there is not the smallest shadow or foundation for. Ought there not, Mr. Editor, to be some appeal allowed *en dernier resort*; where upon oath being made by the person in such house, that no dog has *bona fide* been kept by such proprietor, or by any person on his premises, the surcharge should be annulled? And will not such rigorous proceedings, if not tempered by equity, create dissatisfaction, and spread disgust, at a moment when there is great need of unanimity and concord among every class of our countrymen?

I am, Sir, Your's,

Bloomsbury, P. Q.
March 5, 1805.

HORACE, EARL OF ORFORD, COMPARED WITH GEORGE, LORD LYTTELTON.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

WHEN men entitled by birth to dignity and affluence (the heirs of *Fame*) enter the lists with those born only to the steril patrimony of genius, a sentiment of veneration is assuredly due to them, on account of the ardent impulses of their taste, independent of any success that may wait on their exertions.

While so many of an elevated rank waste a life and fortune in pursuits vicious and destructive, or at best sink into the apathy of the sensualist, shall not praise, unmixed and fervent, be bestowed on him who selects the purity of letters for his avocation, with no other motive than that of benefiting mankind, or obtaining honest celebrity?—Yet, our great national critic and biographer, in his Lives of the Poets, would seem to examine the labours of each *noble* candidate for popular applause, with an eye more than usually harsh and repulsive; no solitary sentence of regard escapes him; he indeed appears to consider the man of distinction who adopts literature as a pursuit, to be an intruder on the rights and privileges of those who have no other estates, than such as lie on the side of Parnassus. The impolicy and illiberality of this conduct, must be too evident to demand the labour of refutation. What a pity that urbanity, as well as judgment, should not be deemed an essential in the qualifications of a critic!

It may be no unpleasant task to analyze the respective merits of two noble writers, who have distinguished themselves in the annals of the Muses. The name of Horace Walpole is familiar to the ear of every reader. Criticism bestows on him talents, and fashion praises his taste. He entered the world with every possible advantage: as the favoured

son of an able and powerful minister of state, a classical education, access to the prime treasures of literature, and the conversation of men distinguished in every path of ambition, all conspired to awaken his imagination, and refine his pursuits. He appears at an early period to have done some credit to his opportunities. Possessing an ardent admiration for the fine arts, he aspired to emulate those works which attracted his fancy; contenting himself in painting with the reputation of a connoisseur, he applied to the *Belles Lettres* with the zeal of a student. As he had the singular modesty to think, or at least speak lightly of his own performances, they appear to gain a claim on the indulgence of the reader; but, in some instances, his efforts were far beyond the need of compassion. I cannot refrain from placing at the head of his productions, the well-known little Romance, the Castle of Otranto. This effusion* indicates a more thorough knowledge of the springs of human action, and an imagination more replete with the glowing images of poetry, than any subsequent performance of Lord Orford evinced. The plan is regular, harmonious, and, in the language of Mr. Brown, possessed of extensive *capability*. The story is conducted with an undeviating adhesion to the rules of the drama. The characters are strongly marked, and uniformly supported. The incidents and situations are striking and happy. The language is appropriate, flowing, and rich in all the graces of simplicity. Some touches are so finely poetical, as not perhaps to be excelled in the works of our greatest masters of the sublime and pathetic. In regard to the Castle of Otranto, Lord Orford indeed may boast, with Fielding, that he has laid down the laws of a new kind of Romance—a species of fiction, that makes men act in a presumedly natural manner, when subject to unnatural circumstances, and which restrains the sallies of imagination, within the dramatic rules of time and place.

It is objected to this novel performance, that it introduced the world of ghosts to our modern literature; an allegation that cannot be denied. If every writer, however, had produced so high an effect by supernatural agency as his lordship, I do not think that the introduction would afford much cause of complaint. I must consider this mode of composition, as of an infinitely more innocent tendency, than the sentimental novel, that involves only possible situations of tender trial. To adopt words better than my own, "*Romance* presents a cup of slight and momentary intoxication, while the other holds a philtre, that deranges the imagination for life."

The "Mysterious Mother" is founded on a supposition (for let us not presume it fact) so horrible, that the feelings even of a *German dramatist* must revolt from the idea. As a poem, however, the language is strong, characteristic, and unaffected. Little appears faulty but the general outline. In this, as in his other productions, Lord Orford lays claim to that merit "of phœnix birth"—Originality. But, surely the tragedy can hold no very distinguished rank as a composition, which is absolutely unfit for representation: and it must be a very uncommon audience that could tolerate the "Mysterious Mother."

Scepticism will ever attend the progress of refinement. Various historical narrations, once believed as of indubitable testimony, have undergone a rigid investigation in this age of inquiry. One writer has endea-

* It is a singular circumstance, that the first hint of this wild and terrific piece, was derived from a *dream*. I have heard it remarked, that Lord Orford would have done well to allude to this circumstance, in *titling* the production, in imitation of Shakspeare, who apologised for his fairies, by the title "Midsummer Night's Dream."

voured to erase every stain from the lovely hand of Scottish Mary; another to lessen the disgust, with which the English mind has long been accustomed to reflect on the forlorn and outcast James. Lord Orford, not to be behind with the liberal spirit of the times, took up his pen to prove that Richard, deemed the "tyrannous and cruel," was, in fact, an estimable character. That prejudice and party-interest may have deepened the vices of this usurper, is certainly probable; but, once engaged in the contest, our noble champion became fond to bigotry of his hero; and, while he strove to dignify his mind with every princely virtue, dressed out his person in all the excellencies of a "marvellous proper man." The investigator was lost in the partizan: Richard had committed no murder in the Tower; and Lord Orford really persuaded himself that Perkin Warbeck was the identical son of Edward the IVth: The candid sentiment that dictated the "Historic Doubts" is certainly highly creditable; but, by his management of the cause, it is presumed our author added little to his literary reputation. Continual inaccuracies, and a credulous acceptation of traditional surmises, leave but a small portion of intrinsic value, to works of antiquarian controversy.

The "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors" is a pleasing collection of such anecdotes as fugitive history, or family tradition, furnished, respecting each aristocratic votary of letters. As in the former instance, however, its fluency of stile and smartness of observation are sullied by frequent and obvious mistakes.

The "Anecdotes of Painting in England" afford Lord Orford little more than the pretensions of an editor. *Vertue* collected the materials; our noble Earl purchased the MS. of that artist's widow, and published his acquisition with less claim to a *share in the firm* than Voltaire in the instance of his *Histoire Generale.* The anecdotes are certainly eminently useful, as well as entertaining; though it is evident that the arrangement of them was rather the amusement of a man of pleasure than an exertion of genius.

Private epistolary correspondence it has become a fashion to publish. This species of publication was a century back very rare;—posterity will be at no difficulty to find on what day A. the poet dined with B. the historian, or *vice versa*, in this kind and communicative age. The portfolio of each deceased man of eminence, like the players, "tells all." Few books are read with more avidity than these compilations: it is getting behind the curtain, and learning a secret. When the epistles are characteristic they may be useful, as the mind of the writer is supposed to be unfolded in them, free from ostentation or reserve. Those of his lordship are penned with some acumen and elegance; their occasional strength, however, frequently degenerates into quaintness — the bane of a man who writes in luxurious ease, surrounded, like an eastern monarch, by professional flatterers.

His fugitive poetry consists of mere "Copies of Verses." If the genius of the author of the Castle of Otranto is ever visible, it shines, "like lamps in sepulchres,"—amid a chearless gloom.

His public character, as far as it implicates his literary pursuits, remains to be considered.—How often as the speculative enthusiast wished, with a sigh, to see genius and wealth united, that luckless merit might no longer seek a patron in vain, and the arts find a votary capable as well as desirous of calling forth all the splendor of their resources! In Lord Orford we behold such a man; let us see the use he made of his advantages.

To this nobleman, Chatterton, the miserable victim of penury and dis-

appointment, applied for shelter from the contemptuous repulses of the ignorant and unfeeling.—The imagination fondly pictures our emulator of the house of Medici stretching forward the hand of succour to forlorn and despairing genius, and inspiriting it to fresh efforts by the timely friendship.—How deplorable the opposite truth!—Horace Walpole, encumbered with baubles of antiquity, each the alleged value of a subsistence for life, left the ill-fated youth to seek a wretched and hopeless corner, where he literally perished for want!—Nor can Chatterton's conduct, however eccentric, excuse this severity.—If Chatterton were, as he averred, merely the editor of the poems, he merited notice for the fidelity with which he gave them to the public; but, if he were indeed the author (though it seems difficult to conjecture what could be his motive for concealment) the astonishing peculiarity of his talents could scarcely meet with too liberal a patronage. As to the turpitude of his presumed duplicity, Lord Orford was himself equally culpable; since the Castle of Otranto was presented to the world as a translation from the Italian, by Marshall. Lord Orford, it may be said, retracted: true; and so might Chatterton, had not want and contumely broken his heart. His lordship chose his time, and Chatterton might have done the same.

Beaumont and Fletcher are thought to have described "A Monster Nature never saw," in the usurious voluptuary of their Rule a Wife and Have a Wife; but the scenes of reality have now disclosed a prodigy more remarkable in the man of taste and letters, who

> "For a demi-groat, would send the tuneful tongue
> To lavish music on the rugged walls
> Of some dark dungeon!"

The sordid ecstacies of avarice exceeded, in Lord Orford's opinion, all those sublime emotions that men of humbler talents have experienced in wiping the traces of anguish from the bosom of unfortunate worth. His vanity, indeed, seems to have fixed on wealth for the object of its adoration. Like Congreve he disclaimed all pride in the character of author. *To cut up fat in his will* was the primary aim of his ambition. While living, neither literature nor his friends ever tasted of his bounty, and though he bequeathed one hundred thousand pounds at his decease, both the one and the other were alike forgotten.

Voltaire had the honest vanity to affirm, that he held the lowest associate of the republic of letters to be superior to the leader of any other profession whatever. Common liberality would, at any rate, assign a favourable rank in society to those whose labours shape and direct the public opinion.—Not so Lord Orford. In the language of the sketch prefixed to the Walpoliana: "Angels, and people of rank, were, in his opinion, created; *vulgar* people, *vulgar* painters, *vulgar* authors, were made (God knows how!) on the fifth day of the creation; though the event was beneath the notice of any bible richly bound and gilt." A portion of this peevish arrogance may certainly be ascribed to education; but how limited are the effects of letters, if they fail to empower a favoured pupil to overcome a prejudice so gross and contemptible!

It must appear strange, after the mention of such a sentiment, to find that our noble peer was so warm a friend of what he deemed liberty, that he styles himself in one of his epistles a republican! It would be difficult to reconcile such absurd contradictions. As a senator, Mr. Walpole does not appear to have been distinguished for eloquence; but his conduct was agreeable to his professions—in uniform opposition to the party in power.

From the "Ana" many hints of Lord Orford's peculiar mode of

thinking may be gathered. His posthumous avowal of deism, if he were really sensible that his Table-Talk was intended for publication, would appear an act of mean timidity. To register a bare *ipse dixit* of such a nature, when all controversy must necessarily be unattainable, would merit the most severe censure.

Lord Orford appears to have been a man of an accurate and elegant taste; of considerable powers of mind, but which a splendid ease seldom allowed him to call into exercise. As to feeling, sentiment, and true greatness of soul, we must leave the discovery of them in his conduct, to some more acute examiner.

(*To be continued.*)

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

[Continued from page 227.]

QUEST. I. Which are the principal epochs in profane history between the birth of Cyrus, and the death of Alexander the Great?

This is the most brilliant period in profane history, in which were displayed, in a very high degree, the powers of man, both in arts and arms. Degraded by an abominable superstition, and placing honour in the destruction of his species, he ought to bear no better comparison with men of the present day, than a child does to a man; yet with the superior knowledge derived from the experience of the past, and a religion of the utmost purity, the present world cannot boast of its great improvement either in science or legislation. The profligate abuse of public money, with the enormous schemes of wild profusion and mad taxation, which have taken place in this country, seem to belong rather to the age of corruption in Athens, and the history of this period presents too many instances of similar profligacy, though it also affords instances of patriotism and magnanimity not surpassed by any in modern history.

So numerous are the important events in this period, that it becomes necessary rather for the sake of the memory than for any other pre-eminence in the events themselves, to make choice of some in preference to others. We shall therefore select four, which may be our guides in our future researches; and these are, the taking of Babylon, by Cyrus; the battle of Marathon; the death of Socrates; and the birth of Alexander.

The city of Babylon was taken by Cyrus, in the year before Christ 538, and thus an end was put to the Babylonish empire. Babylon was the great seat of political and religious tyranny. The immense statue of their god Bel, before which every one was to prostrate himself, or be subject to a violent death, and the depraved state of the people's minds in suffering the public prostitution of the women in the temples of their gods, mark this horrible town as fit only for the fate it was doomed to experience. The town was of immense size, a square, each of whose sides was fifteen miles in length, surrounded by a high wall and ditch, the wall being made of bricks of the earth, taken from the ditch, and the remaining earth thrown up as a rampart. The river Euphrates ran through the midst of the town; and it was so well guarded, and there were such supplies within the walls, that after a two years siege, the king was feasting with his nobles in his palace, and laughing to scorn the supposed vain efforts of the enemy without the walls. A remarkable stratagem brought down the pride of the haughty monarch. Cyrus turned aside the waters of the Euphrates, and at midnight his chosen men entered the city at the opposite water gates unobserved, marched directly to the palace, where both parties met, and the king and his nobles were destroyed in the height of their

festivity. Two hundred years before, the fate of this city was foretold by Esaiah the prophet, and all the circumstances relative to its abominable superstition, and the mode in which it was to be taken, are painted in the most glowing colours. In vain does profane history bring forward its choicest poets. What chorus of the best Greek tragedians can be put in competition with the song of triumph of Esaiah on the fall of Babylon. Throughout the whole of his writings there are allusions to its fall; and in Jeremiah's sixty-first chapter, the chief circumstances of the mode of its being taken by surprise, and the festivity of its princes, are pointed out in the exactest manner. The destruction of this horrid town was a proper subject of prophecy: but the tyranny and superstition, of which it was the great residence, were not to be extinguished in its ruins.

The destruction of Babylon was the foundation of the Persian greatness. A tyranny not so monstrous, indeed, as the Babylonian, succeeded. The successors of Cyrus became inflated with pride, and when they had lost their virtues, aimed at the destruction of the Greeks, who were now rising in fame, and though few in number, compared with the armies of the Persians, they possessed that courage and discipline, which myriads of effeminate troops cannot overcome. The Persians had conquered the whole country from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean sea. Greece appeared to them an easy prey. A general is sent with an army of upwards of 100,000 men, and 10,000 horse, to take possession of the country; they were met on the plains of Marathon, in the year before Christ 490, by Miltiades, at the head of only 10,000 men, and completely defeated. This transaction put a stop to the invasion of Greece, exasperated the Persian monarch, who was determined to renew his efforts, and to enter the country with an army that in his eyes was irresistible.

The death of Socrates disgraced the state of Athens, the seat of learning and philosophy, in the year before Christ 401. This state prided itself at this moment on being the most enlightened in the world, or surpassing all others in language, arts and taste. Yet, as St. Paul observed of them upwards of 400 years after, they were inordinately given to the worship of dæmons. Socrates saw through this false worship: yet he himself was not free entirely from this folly; and, though he ascribed Supreme Deity to only one person he offered sacrifices to those who were really supposed to be his inferior agents. The accusation against this great man was, that he was introducing a new worship, and corrupting the manners of youth. The priests instigated the populace against him: he was pursued with clamour: it was never permitted to be a question, whether he was in the right, and the priests in the wrong: and he was condemned to death. So perished Socrates: so perished a far superior character, even he who was born to be the blessing of all mankind: in the same manner perished most of his apostles: in the same manner Servetus was burned to death by Calvinistic fury: Galileo was thrust into the prisons of the inquisition; Locke was expelled from his college at Oxford, and William Whiston was banished from the university of Cambridge. The same spirit guided the sentence in all these cases, and the priestly faction, which possessed power, disdained any application to reason and argument.

Alexander the Great was born in the year before Christ 356. His father Philip was at this time aiming to make himself the head of Greece. A Macedonian, in the eyes of the polished Athenian, was little better than a barbarian; but this barbarian had policy enough to foresee that whilst the lesser states of Greece

were a prey to faction, and the great men of Athens were open to bribery and corruption, he need not fear that resistance, which the numerous armies of Persia met with from their ancestors. Athens was indeed qualified by its superior intelligence to have taken the lead, but it was rotten at heart. Its great men resembled those, which have so much disgraced the administration of public affairs in this country. Each man was for making the most he could of the loans of the people; and provided his own influence was increased, or his possessions were enlarged, he gave himself little trouble about the future; and though a powerful enemy was hanging over him, he trusted to his wealth to escape the calamity of his country, which he had been the great instrument of producing.

Quest. II. To what reflections do these epochs give rise?

The fall of Babylon is one of the greatest events in the history of mankind. It particularly merits the attention of every christian, since this city is made by one of the writers of the New Testament an emblem of a similar seat of superstition and tyranny, that was to take place in the christian world. Christianity has now existed nearly eighteen hundred years. In such a length of time, if such a city has existed, it must possess marks, by which it may easily be known. Superstition and tyranny are the two great features by which it will be discovered. At Babylon the ancient was an immense temple sacred to Bel. In Babylon the modern, we shall of course expect a temple of immense dimensions, devoted to some similar superstition. Bel was a deified man; and if in this temple a deified man be worshipped, and his images consecrated, the parallel will be still more complete. In Babylon the ancient, persecution destroyed those who were not of the established religion. In Babylon the modern, if we should find, that thousands and tens of thousands have been put to death under the notion of their being heretics, we should immediately think that to be the city, which was the immediate patron of these massacres, the disciple of Christ must allude. Babylon the ancient did not fall by a sudden destruction; Cyrus, by diverting the course of the Euphrates, which was never after fully restored to its ancient channel, made a marsh of the adjacent country, and this from neglect increased, till at last, as the resources of the town diminished, its houses fell, its brazen gates were taken away, vast breaches were made in the walls, the ruin from the waters was complete, and the remains of this vast town are so completely sapped and undermined, that they elude even the search of the antiquarian. If the modern Babylon should have a marsh near to it, whose pestiferous vapours can by no efforts be removed; if from being at the height of magnificence, the glory of nations, the resort of the kings of the earth, it should have gradually sunk to an inferior city, and manifested tokens of progressive decay, then may we expect that this modern Babylon shall be thrown down, and not a vestige of it remain. But let every one, who contemplates the doom of the ancient and the modern Babylon, carry with him the reason of their fall: both were stained with the blood of good men, who resisted superstition and tyranny. Reader! art thou an advocate for either? if thou art, let the fate of ancient and modern Babylon deter thee from persisting in a cause, which is the most disgraceful to thy rational character.

The battle of Marathon we are accustomed to celebrate in our early years. Every lad at school rejoices in the triumph of the Greeks over the Persians, in the defeat of the numerous vassals of despotism, by the small but illustrious band of patriots. The sentiment is in nature, and cannot be too much encouraged

in this country: nay, there never was a time, in which all ranks should be more sedulous in diffusing it. We have been threatened with an invasion, but not by a horde of effeminate orientals, but by troops of hardy veterans, who have been distinguished by their victories over the best armies of Europe. An Athenian in his best days, would not have been discouraged by such a circumstance; when his country was eaten up with corruption and effeminacy, then he was conquered by his own vices, more than by the sword of an enemy. England would deserve the fate of modern Athens, if suffering itself to be robbed by peculators of the public money, and receiving in bribes, what was wrung out of it by taxes, it should lose the whole of its ancient spirit and energy. We have reason to tremble for the fate of England, if there is not a thorough cleansing of the Augean stable; and the work begun by the commissioners for inquiry into the abuses that have prevailed during the administration of Mr. Pitt, be not carried to a conclusion. Such enormous sums have been expended during this administration, as require the most serious investigation into the mode of their expenditure, and Bonaparte need not attack us, if there is an enemy within to employ the earnings of industry in gambling speculations.

We cannot think of the death of Socrates without lamenting the fate of every man almost, who has endeavoured, without any view to private gain, to improve his fellow-countrymen. It seems to be inevitable in the present state of human affairs. Whoever attacks an error, attacks a nest of hornets. They, who are fattening upon the fruits of corruption, have means enough to allure others to their course, or to terrify them, if they are refractory: means, which the honest man will not employ in the support of truth. But of all factions, the factions formed by priests have been found by experience to be the most dangerous and destructive. They act upon the passions of mankind, by pretending that their best interest is in danger, their interest with God, or the gods, just as the fashion of the times prescribes this or that mode of worship. The populace are excited, and passion governs. But what ought to be the true conduct of man? An opinion is maintained by a vast majority, governed by priests, as popery was, when it was attacked by Luther, and the Athenian superstition, when it was resisted by Socrates. Both cannot be right. The priests may be prejudiced in favour of their own opinions, by the immense benefit which they derive from them. Hence they should be listened to with caution. and the new opinion should be examined with the utmost attention. Instead of this, mankind have in general given themselves up to blind guides, and been carried by them from one folly to another, persisting throughout in one resolution, to knock on the head every one who shall resist their guides, and endeavour to ameliorate their condition.

Alexander's birth was distinguished by its being the day, on which the famous temple of Diana at Ephesus was burnt to the ground by Erostratus, who is said to have undertaken this feat to perpetuate his name to posterity. There was surely less guilt in burning down a temple, than in murdering millions of people to obtain the same object. The names of both the wretches, Alexander and Erostratus, have come down to posterity: yet, because the one was a public robber at the head of a band of robbers, and marked his way with blood and slaughter, men were silly enough to deify him: the other is stigmatised as a wretch unworthy to be placed in the list of heroes. But, when mankind shall have learned, that the most magnificent structure of wood and stone, enriched with the most precious substances, and adorn-

ed with the utmost powers of art, is nothing in comparison with the worth of the meanest human being, endowed with the powers of sensation and reflection; then will the two heroes, Alexander and Erostratus, be placed on the same level, and both be stigmatized as the disgrace of their species. This temple at Ephesus was rebuilt, and the image of Diana, which the priests pretended fell from heaven, was worshipped for many centuries; and then the foolish Ephesians changed their mode of worship, and worshipped another image, under the blasphemous title of the Mother of God. The priests of the new worship inherited the wealth of their predecessors, and the populace vociferated the praises of their new idol as loudly as they had done those of Diana, the goddess of chastity.

Quest. III. Which are the principal epochs in English history between the Revolution in 1688, and the present times?

These were the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne, the revolution in the United States of America, and the French Revolution.

The Brunswick family was placed on the throne in the person of George the First, on the thirty-first of July, 1714. He was at that time Elector of Hanover, and his family was chosen on account of its being the nearest branch of the expelled royal family, that followed the protestant religion. He was descended from Sophia, the daughter of James the First; and his ancestors were among the first who revolted from the Pope, and followed the doctrine of Luther. From a small territory he thus became, in consequence of an act of parliament, commonly called the act of settlement, the sovereign of a great kingdom, and his descendants have not forgotten the origin of their power, for within the last two months the Duke of Clarence alluded to his family being called over to protect the rights and liberties of this country; and as a branch of a family chosen by this country, and raised to such high pre-eminence for such important purpose, he was particularly bound to attend to the rights of every subject of the kingdom. It is a singular circumstance that the people of this country, who had suffered so much from the race of the Stuarts, should prefer that line from any other; but there was wisdom in the preference, for the connection between the Brunswick and the other branches of that race was small, and the selection of a foreign family prevented those feuds which must have arisen if a native had been raised to the throne. In this respect the French have imitated us, and the circumstance of Bonaparte being a foreigner is a great support to the dynasty of which he is the head.

The revolution in America took place rather from evil counsels in this country, than from any concerted plan in the Americans to produce it previously to the flames of war bursting out. The mischief began very soon after the present king ascended the throne. Petitions and remonstrances were sent over to this country, which were received with the greatest disdain, and little or no regard was paid to the arguments of people, who were supposed to be incapable of backing them by force. The conduct of the late Lord Rosslyn to the independent, firm, and high spirited Franklyn, widened the breach: and from the moment the regular battle took place at Lexington between the Americans and our troops, the utmost wisdom was requisite on our side: instead of which every thing was pursued with violence. This battle was fought in the year 1774, from which time each party resolved to make the sword the arbiter of their difference, and this country did not think of conciliatory measures, till the Americans had learned their own strength, and

Great Britain had proved itself unable to bring its rebellious subjects to obedience. America had also produced two men, Franklyn and Washington, such as nature exhibits only on great occasions: and they were resisted only by the common tactics of courts and armies. In such a contest victory is never uncertain.

The French revolution sprang out of the American revolution, and its commencement may be dated from the taking of the Bastille on July the 14th, 1789. Not that a revolution could have been avoided in France even if the American war had not taken place: but that war had given opportunity of expressing sentiments in favour of liberty, and the French troops, who had been witnesses to the excellence of the Americans, and the manly spirit by which they had supported their cause, naturally brought back with them similar sentiments, and were eager to overthrow the despotism of the monarch, the nobility, and the clergy, by which they conceived themselves to be oppressed. In this country it is difficult to speak freely upon the subject: for the more ignorant an Englishman is of the causes of the revolution, the more readily he runs into the absurd and vulgar cry of jacobinism, to which all the measures that have taken place in France within the last fifteen years, are attributed. Jacobinism was not the cause, but the effect of the revolution; which was founded on the determination of the people to possess a limited monarchy, to expel their noblesse as an intolerant cast, to destroy monastic vows, and to compel the clergy to perform the duties of religion, without domineering over their consciences, and demanding so large a proportion of their property.

Quest. IV. To what reflections do the above epochs give rise?

The accession of the Brunswick family to the throne was the completion of the revolution of 1688, and effectually barred out the descendants of James the Second from a sovereignty which he had lost by his folly, and adherence to those wicked principles which brought his father to the block. The doctrine of the divine right of kings is too absurd, one would think, to receive the countenance of any man who had ever studied history, or made a serious reflection on the nature of government. Such a doctrine was once maintained in the pulpits of this kingdom, but it is now treasonable; for the reigning family claims its right to the throne, not from hereditary descent, but from the appointment of the legislative authority, consisting at the time of the queen, lords, and commons. It was not to be expected that a title of the most valid nature would obtain universal acquiescence: there still remained in the kingdom some adherents to the house of Stuart, whose ill-timed efforts were easily subdued. Their rebellion against George the First did not in the least shake his throne, and the great majority of the people rejoiced in a change of family, by which it was presumed, that arbitrary measures would for ever be banished from the kingdom. As the house of Brunswick had always manifested the strongest attachment to the protestant religion, and were members of the Lutheran church, the dissenters in this country were particularly attached to it, and looked forward not only to a toleration, but also that civil restraints on the differences of religious opinions would be removed. That they were disappointed in their expectations is to be attributed more to the temper of the times, than that of the reigning family, by which they were treated always with the utmost kindness, and from the time of the accession, religious animosities have in a great degree subsided. An æra, like that of the accession, deserves particularly to be remembered, lest in future times a king might forget the origin

of his power, and aim at that despotism, which is the ruin of other countries, and must inevitably produce the destruction of those who endeavour to establish it by either force or fraud in these realms.

The separation of her American states from England, was prognosticated to be the ruin of this country; yet it may be justly doubted, whether they who deprecated the measure, were sufficiently acquainted with the interests of both countries. Had these states remained in subjection to us, a large military force must have been kept on foot, and the appointment of governors and other officers would have given to the minister of the time being such an authority, that the meeting of parliament would have announced rather the promulgation of his edicts than the deliberations of a body of men interested in the welfare of their country. America, indeed, might be considered as scarcely old enough to withdraw from the guardianship of the parent state, and very little prudence would have retained it for some time longer in the trammels of ancient obedience. Yet, upon the whole, however we may lament the mode of the separation, we have reason to rejoice that it was effected. The English language will now be spread over the vast continent of North America; already there is a printing press on the banks of the Ohio; and, whilst the natives of the old world are filled with conceits of war and conquest, the citizens of the United States are engaged in the true employment of man, in subduing the earth, and fitting it for the residence of rational beings. From England they have derived their laws and their religion, and in a great measure their government. The separation has destroyed too bigotted an attachment to either, and a future age may witness their wisdom in adapting the political precepts of their forefathers to the circumstances in which they are placed, and making those improvements, which every succeeding generation must either do, or go backward in wisdom and virtue. By leaving every person to think as he pleases on the subject of religion, they have avoided one great error in the parent state; and by all accounts this mutual toleration is productive of a greater attention to religion than is to be seen in any sect which is established in Europe.

To speak freely on the French revolution is hazardous in this country, from the state of the two parties that have been formed upon this subject. The one countenanced the party of the king, the priests, and the nobles: the other, the party of the people. The one paid a bad compliment to the king, the priests, and the nobles of this country, by supposing that there was any resemblance between them and the characters under the same denomination in France. The other party, in espousing the cause of the people, were not sufficiently attentive to their language, and in praising the efforts of the French to regain their lost rights, did not sufficiently express the resentment which the conduct of that exasperated populace must excite in every feeling and rational mind. The first party has been, however, most to blame, and it is to be feared, will in the end prove very injurious to the liberty of this country. The destruction of the Bastille was cause of triumph to every well disposed character, whether king or subject in Europe, not that prisons, and very strong prisons, are not necessary in every state; but a prison founded on the principles of the Bastille is detestable in the sight of God and man. The Bastille and the Inquisition were two institutions founded in ignorance and contempt of human nature. The one carried civil, the other religious tyranny to the utmost extent; and every man, who has any regard for the memory of his forefathers in this country, must hold in abhorrence the wretch,

who can approve of *lettres de cachet*, or the imprisonment of an individual without any open charge, or intention of bringing him to trial. It is not to be wondered at, that when one of these accursed institutions was destroyed, a sensation of approbation and joy was felt by all but tyrants, and those who wished to be tyrants, in every corner of Europe.

The insurrection of a people is not only a dangerous example, and therefore to be held in abhorrence by the rulers of states, as endangering their own authority, but the evil that it occasions to the people themselves, must make it equally to be dreaded by the lower classes. It is a measure that can be justified only in the case of extreme necessity, and nature has so provided it, that the wickedness of tyranny should be overthrown by the wickedness of insurrection. There were many just causes of complaint in France, and the flame of discontent, that had been smothered for nearly a century, burst out upon the occasion, offered by the weakness of the prince, the factions of the nobles, and the improvement in the wealth and knowledge of the middle classes. But the king, priests, and nobles were of a very different nature from what we knew by these names in England. The king sat upon the throne, as his ancestors for three generations had done before him, on the violation of the original constitution of France, which placed the legislative authority in the king and the three estates of the land. The kings of France had succeeded in doing, what our Charles the First attempted to do, in reigning without a parliament; but the attempt of Charles brought him to the block, and the Bourbon race expiated this offence on the scaffold, in the person of the very prince, who in the fourth generation would have restored the original form of government, and acted upon true constitutional principles.

The nobles of France were not like the nobility of England. They were a very large cast, descended from the ancient conquerors of the country, and disdained to mix in matrimonial alliance with the other inhabitants of the country. As long as they possessed the valour of their ancestors, they were the dread of their inferiors; but they had become weak and effeminate, whilst the other classes had risen in importance. The consequence was, that the whole body was expelled from the possessions which it could not defend, and its expulsion was little felt by the mass of the people, as the connection between them was not cemented by the ties of nature, and they were looked upon as unjustly entitled to the superiority which they had assumed. How different this from the nobility of England, which is formed from the mass of the people, and is strengthened by the continued additions to its body from persons of every class, who have distinguished themselves by their talents or their valour! The family of Lord Hardwicke is now entwined with numerous branches of the nobility on the one hand, and the yeomanry and the lower classes of rank on the other. The valour of Lord Nelson will in a few generations have equally impregnated the blood of the nobility with that of the farmers of Norfolk. The present chancellor and lord chief justice introduce a connection between the shopkeepers of Newcastle, and the peasantry of Cumberland, and the future progeny of some ancient family, and as it is now, so it has been for many ages, though it is laughable sometimes to hear a descendant of our nobility, priding himself upon his birth, and forgetting the qualities by which his ancestors emerged from that class which he affects to despise.

The priests in France were what the priests in England were before the reformation, a body of men injurious to the cause of truth, and the interests of true religion. The hor-

rible massacres, however, of the protestants by their body, in the seventeenth century, is no excuse for the horrible cruelties inflicted on the priests of the eighteenth century; but the French revolution hold up those horrible lessons, at which humanity shudders, and by which it is forced to serious reflection. The French revolution should lead us to an awful reverence of the dispensations of Providence, which raises at its pleasure the instruments of its vengeance, and teaches the great men of the earth, that, when they neglect their duty, they must necessarily suffer either in themselves or their descendants. Each generation has a part to act upon the earth; but, if it pursues measures contrary to justice, the consequences must be felt, and when evils accumulate in a kingdom, when grievances are multiplied, when corruption has spread its baneful influence over the highest ranks, confusion must follow, and the moral world is purified by revolutions, as the natural world by storms. Happy that nation which prevents the recurrence of them, by correcting in good time the evils by which they are generated.

Quest. V. Is the volunteer system affected by Sir R. Wilson's account of and reflections on the battle of Zama?

The French take delight in comparing themselves to the Romans, and our nation to the Carthaginians at the time of the battle of Zama, thence prognosticating similar ruin to us, and aggrandisement to themselves. But, however just the comparison may be with respect to the English nation, and late transactions unfortunately give but too great countenance to it, the French can be compared only to the Romans at the time of their civil dissentions, when all the virtue of the republic had expired, and the degenerate race had through fatal necessity thrown itself into the arms of despotism. The Carthaginians were a nation devoted to wealth; commerce was its god; all the finer feelings of human nature were absorbed by avarice. The senators were corrupt; they sought only their own advantage; and every one, who could lay hold of the public money, converted it instantly into the means of making his private fortune. Hence the palaces of loan-jobbers, contractors, clerks, rose every day; and whilst the spirit of the people, oppressed by taxes, profusely wasted away in the corruption of their legislature, daily declined, the wealth of individuals inordinately increased; and, being possessed by the basest of human kind, ministered only further means of degradation, and deprived the country of its natural defence.

In this state of their affairs, when the Romans possessed military discipline and civic virtues; when they had a general at their head, equally distinguished for his valour, his skill, and his virtue, the battle of Zama was fought: it ended in the complete discomfiture of the Carthaginians, and the ruin of their state: yet Carthage then possessed one of the greatest generals that have ever been produced, and he commanded an army of veterans, whom he had repeatedly led on to victory. Some circumstances in this battle have led one of our most gallant soldiers, Sir R. Wilson, (of whom an anecdote might be related, which does him greater honour than even any of his own, or any other person's exploits on a field of battle) to attribute its loss to a circumstance, which renders him apprehensive of the confidence we place in the spirit and courage of our volunteers. His opinion is not to be lightly treated. What he speaks, he speaks in the true spirit of patriotism. He is not one of those wretched men, who in the soldier forgets the citizen, for he knows, that when a soldier is such a coward as to turn his sword against the defenceless citizen, and to rob him of those rights which he had undertaken to defend, he ba-

comes, whatever rank he may attain, a disgrace to his profession, and is to be classed only with plunderers.

The battle of Zama is of itself a study of the plans of the two greatest generals of the times, and deserves the strictest investigation: in every great battle, the victory is to be attributed commonly to some particular effort of skill, which before the battle the defeated general did not foresee; and this is remarkably the case in the battle of which we are speaking. Annibal had upwards of eighty elephants in his army, on which he evidently placed great reliance. This was a greater force of elephantry than was ever opposed to a Roman army; but the Romans were no longer terrified at the unusual sight of this animal; and Scipio, like a skilful general, converted his adversaries hopes into the means of defeat. The armies were opposed to each other, the elephants being placed at the head of the Carthaginian army, whose right and left wings were flanked by the Carthaginian and Numidian cavalry. Behind the elephants was a line of mercenaries, consisting of Ligurians, Gauls, Balearians, and Moors: behind them a line consisting of Libyans and Carthaginians: and behind them, at the distance of more than a furlong, the veteran troops, whom Annibal had brought back with him from Italy.

Scipio's army was formed also in three lines, according to the Roman manner, of Hastati, Principes, and Triarii, the Italian cavalry being on the left, and the Numidian cavalry on the right wing of his army. But the Principes were not ranged in the usual order, but divided into small companies for a particular reason, which was seen at the first onset. The charge was made by Annibal with his elephants, who were partly received by the Romans in the open spaces designed for this purpose, and so without doing any injury were driven round upon the enemy's cavalry, and those elephants, which had not advanced so far, were driven back in the same manner, terrified by the trumpets and other instruments, which were particularly ordered to sound upon this occasion. Thus this mighty force was driven back upon the enemy's cavalry, and followed by the cavalry of the Roman army in such a manner, that Annibal's cavalry could not sustain the charge, but fled away, and were pursued to a considerable distance on both sides of the field of battle, so that the ground was entirely clear of cavalry.

A sharp contest now took place between the advanced fronts of both sides, in which the second line of Annibal's army not supporting the first line, was supposed by it to have acted treacherously, and in retreating was attacked by both that line and the Romans together, and fought very valiantly against both parties. The utmost confusion now prevailed; the first and second lines gave way entirely, but were prevented by the veterans from breaking upon their line, and saved themselves as well as they could by both wings. The generalship of Scipio was seen in the onset of the battle; it was now no less conspicuous at this critical point, for the slaughter that had been made in the middle of the field of battle was so great that he could not advance against the veterans of Annibal without a risque of breaking his ranks. Upon this, he ordered his men, who were advancing, to retreat and form into a column on each wing, thus leaving the middle of the field, now covered with dead bodies, and having on each side good room for making the charge. It does not seem that Annibal was sufficiently aware of the nature of this change in the disposition of the Roman troops; or, if he had been so, that he could have taken any measure to prevent its effect. The two columns of Scipio's army now came with all their weight upon Annibal's veterans, and were received by them most gallantly,

but at the very moment came back Scipio's cavalry from the pursuit of the enemy, and making a charge on the rear of the veterans, these latter could no longer stand the joint attacks of the two columns and the cavalry, but were all either cut to pieces, or taken prisoners, Annibal with a few horse making his escape with the utmost difficulty.

What has this battle, it may be asked, to do with the volunteers? Sir R. Wilson supposes, that it was lost by the cowardice of the second rank in not supporting the first: and that this rank, which consisted of native Libyans and Carthaginians, were volunteers. But upon what authority are they deemed to be volunteers? Some there might be, doubtless in the number; but it must be recollected, that this place was five days journey from Carthage, and the Carthaginians might not think it requisite at that part of the war to send forth their volunteers, if they ever had a body similar to those of our country. But this second rank may rather be supposed to comprehend the regulars of Carthage and Libya; for we cannot imagine, that, when Annibal went to Italy, the country was entirely stripped of troops, and they who were in this battle were called native troops, in contradistinction to the veterans, which had been so long out of the country, and which were made up of native Africans, and the levies of Spain and other places.

Instead then of considering the second rank as consisting of volunteers, we have greater reason to apprehend, that it comprehended the guards of Carthage, and all the troops that had been in garrison in the different towns, and which were now drawn out upon the prospect of imminent danger. Little was it expected, that so complete an overthrow would take place, and notwithstanding the encomiums passed on Annibal's conduct, there seems to be ground for charging him with defect of resources to supply the loss of his elephants, and the probable defeat of his advanced ranks. As there is no reason to imagine that he had in his army any body of men similar to our volunteers, there cannot be drawn from the confusion in Annibal's army any argument as to the conduct of our volunteers in the day of battle.

Quest. VI. What is a protestant?

Europe is divided, as to its christian profession of faith, into three great branches: the Greek church, the Romish church, and the Protestants. The protestants are of late date, taking their rise in the time of Luther, when the great secession was made from the church of Rome, and blind obedience to the pope of Rome was exchanged for obedience to the doctrines of some powerful teachers of those times. They, who seceded from the church of Rome, called themselves by the name of Protestants, because they protested against the power of the pope, declaring that his power was usurped, that it had no foundation in Scripture, and that every man was bound to follow Scripture, and not the traditions and fancy of men. But the name of protestant is derived from a particular act, which took place in Germany, when the protest of the elector of Saxony and several princes and towns of the empire was signed against an edict in favour of the popish religion, and the mass was declared to be contrary to the institution of Christ, the Old and New Testament being the only rule of faith. This protestation was published on the 19th of April, 1529, and from that time the name of protestant was gradually assumed by and given to persons adopting the new opinions on religious subjects. But protestants in a very short time swerved from their tenets, and became almost as rancorous as the papists: and perhaps nothing is more disgraceful to their profession, than the mode in which they have since

conducted themselves. They professed to make the Bible the rule of their faith, and to abhor the traditions of men, in competition with the words of Scripture; but in a short time, when they divided upon the meaning of the words, each party claimed a right to domineer over the other, and they asserted their claim by the worst of arguments, imprisonment, confiscation of goods, treachery, and death. John Calvin, a furious hot-headed bigot, and a most foul-mouthed disputant, entrapped his friend Servetus, who differed from him on some points of faith, and had him burnt to death; and the cruelties lately exercised by the protestants on the catholics of Ireland, can be paralleled only by those of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, and prove that bigotry, fanaticism, and persecution have been the reproach of both the parties, who have assumed the name of Christians. To be a protestant, that is, to protest against the power of the pope, and then to set up the doctrine of another man as law, not to be infringed, is so ridiculous, that the absurdity, one might think, would be felt by every man; yet there are numbers of protestants who fall into this error, and the worst spirit of popery prevails in some societies, which pretend to hold popery in the utmost abhorrence.

A consistent protestant denies the power of the pope, and of every man to give an authoritative explanation of Scripture. He claims the right of searching the Scripture for himself, and allow the right to every other person. The Bible is the rule of his faith, by that alone is he guided. Let the truth come from whatsoever quarter, he is willing to adopt it. He would on no account injure his neighbour for religious tenets, nor prescribe to him the limits of his faith; and, wherever he sees persecution in the lowest degree, there he sees the worst spirit of popery. Every man is bound, he thinks, to the test of Scripture; and if he does not do this, but takes them upon trust, he declares himself unworthy of the liberty, which is a grand characteristic of the christian religion, and a follower of the vain and idle traditions of human conceit.

Questions to be answered next Month.

What are the principal epochs in profane history, between the birth of Cyrus, and the taking of Babylon?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Which are the principal epochs between the revolution of 1688, and the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne of England?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Does the battle of Zama hold out any warning to the people of England, and particularly with respect to the volunteer system?

What are the principal divisions of the protestants?

THE POPE AND BONAPARTE.

THE interview between the Pope and the Emperor of the French is differently thought of and spoken of by various people. While some persons compared them to the *Devil* and Dr. *Faustus*, others consider them as conjointly favouring and furthering the cause of religion. The Emperor *Napoleon*, it seems, has been more constant in his attention to divine service, since he has had his Holiness's benediction. In return for the respectful address of "my holy father," is that of "my pious son," and between them they consider the cause of the *Christian system*, like that of *Mahometanism*, as having been forwarded by the sword. The *tiara* was certainly shaken by the writings of Voltaire, and other freethinkers; but the French Revolution, it is said, has placed it firmer on the sovereign pontiff's head, than it had been for a century. This new opinion puts

us in mind of some verses applicable to the subject, though we cannot recollect from what author: they are as follow,

"The crush of empires, and the fall of thrones,
The scatter'd nations, and the fields of bones;
Those great reverses, which the common sort
Think they may justly name blind fortune's sport,
Are sports of HIM, who, master of our will,
Can bid our furies, his behests fulfill,
And turn our passions which way e'er they stray
His perfect plan to honour and obey.
For what have conqu'rors by ambition done,
But made the *progress* of religion *run*?
Our hates, our wars; her glory have renew'd
To tell her glory, is to make it good.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE FIRST LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY,

From the Year 1685 *to* 1804.

1685 The King acts as High Admiral
1689 Arthur Herbert
1690 Earl of Pembroke
1692 Earl Cornwallis
1693 Viscount Falkland
1695 Edward Russell
1700 Earl of Bridgewater
1702 Earl of Pembroke, High Admiral
1705 Earl of Orford
1706 Sir John Leake
1708 Earl Strafford
1710 Earl of Orford
1712 Earl of Berkeley
1727 Viscount Torrington
1733 Sir Charles Wager
1742 Earl of Winchelsea
1744 Duke of Bedford
1747 Earl of Sandwich
1751 Lord Anson
1756 Earl Temple
1757 Earl of Winchelsea
1758 Lord Anson
1762 Earl of Halifax
1763 Earl of Sandwich, succeeded by the Earl of Egmont
1766 Sir Charles Saunders, succeeded by Lord Hawke
1770 Earl of Sandwich
1782 Admiral Keppel
1783 Viscount Howe
1788 Earl of Chatham
1797 Earl Spencer
1801 Earl St. Vincent
1804 Viscount Melville

This our last first lord of the admiralty has at the same time held numerous other lucrative offices. He has at different times been nearly twenty years treasurer of the navy, and it is from the discovery of his misconduct in this department that he has been compelled *to give in his dismission*, as the French phrase it, "*donner sa demission.*" The *noble delinquent* himself introduced the bill, (as if he would lead the van of reformers) for regulating the office of treasurer of the navy, by which an additional salary was annexed to it in order to remove the temptation of perverting the money of the office for private purposes. From the discovery which has recently taken place we are irresistibly impelled to exclaim, *O tempora, O mores!!*

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE LONDON WEST INDIA DOCKS.

In a former number of our work we gave a short account of the plan and progress of the East India Docks; we now give a succinct description of those destined to the West India Trade.

The subject may be considered under four heads, all of which are of importance to the general success: 1. The Roads. 2. The Buildings. 3. The Locks and Basins. 4. The Contrivances for the Interior Management.---1. The Roads. The Grand Commercial Road, as it is termed, is not yet completed. It reaches from the Church in Whitechapel to the Docks, extending about two miles, and is of the width of 70 feet. At a short distance before it arrives at Limehouse-church, the direct communication is impeded; but to prevent any variation, the bridge of Limehouse-cut is considerably enlarged, and the burial-ground of the church is confined to narrower limits. This road, although private property (and the only instance of private right in such a concern) is an interest totally distinct from that of the Docks. The consequence of this direct intercourse with the centre of the metropolis, has been very advanta-

geous to the land-owners in the neighbourhood. It is not intended to pave this road through the whole width; but in the manner it is performed in the vicinity of the Docks, or in the way the great roads of France are secured, by pavement in the middle or most prominent part. Preparations are making for this purpose, but it will be a considerable time before the business is completed. ---2. The Buildings. Scarcely any contrivance of architecture could present to the eye a more magnificent scene than is discovered on the approach to the extensive edifices which compose this establishment. It appears like a magnificent city, surrounded with artificial fortifications. To the north is a sort of rampart, surrounded by iron ballustrades, and protected by a fosse supplied from the river. To the south is a temporary wall of wood, and in the whole range sentinels are seen parading for the protection of this vast emporium of national wealth. After the ships are received into the basin, the hatches are locked down, and, except for the purpose of loading and unloading, not an individual is suffered to go on board. At a certain hour the bell is rung, and the interior of the building is emptied of all its inhabitants. The buildings, in their present state, consist principally of six distinct ranges of warehouses, composed of as many floors, with cellars to the south. The stories are each of them about eight feet high in the clear; and three double cranes are provided at the summit of each warehouse, which communicate with all the apartments. Numerous square pillars suspend the cieling of each story, to support the immense weight they are designed to receive. Between these lofty warehouses, lower receptacles are constructed, and the walls are rendered more durable by buttrusses. It has been found, that on structures exposed to the acid of sugar, copper is more advantageously employed than lead. In consequence of this discovery, the former metal is used in preference to the latter, in the water-pipes and various other parts of the building.---3. The Lockes and Basins. About twelve ships are with convenience admitted at one tide, and the facility with which this is executed, and the ingenious contrivances for the purpose, must excite astonishment. The basins will contain about three hundred ships. Those already received, and at the entrance of the locks, approach nearly to two hundred and fifty in number. The gates of the Docks have nothing peculiar in them, except their massive construction to resist the great weight of water, and the convenience of a foot-bridge with which they are surmounted. Besides these, there are draw-bridges at each entrance of the basin, for carts and other carriages, which by the system of small wheels or rollers, introduced into the machinery, round a strong pivot, are thrown across the channel, or withdrawn without difficulty. The management of this vast concern seems to be pursued with the correctness and œconomy of a private counting-house. The carts are loaded exactly according to the rotation in which they are entered in the warehouse-books the preceding day. The ships are disburthened of their cargoes with the same order and impartiality. The whole scene of the interior presents to the eye every possible convenience for the conduct of the various branches of laborious occupation. The goods are weighed under sheds; the custom-house agents are accommodated with moveable offices under their own lock; channels are contrived for rolling the casks, so as to avoid half the expence of human labour; the several apartments are inscribed with the business to which they are devoted; so that, in this world of activity, a stranger is capable of distinguishing the particular situation where his demands may be immediately satisfied. To preserve peace, and prevent depredation, constables attend during all the hours of business. Several fire-engines are distributed on the premises, to play on the first moment of danger from an alarm of fire. Notwithstanding the spacious quays with which this establishment is provided, sufficient room cannot be afforded to unload all the shipping at some seasons of the year, in time of war. To prevent the delay, the first ships are ranged the whole length of the quay, but not with the head and stern completely closed upon each other. A sufficient interval is reserved to throw bridges across to the outer range of ships, and with the assistance of these they have their cargoes discharged with great facility. These temporary bridges are of considerable strength and weight.

MILDEW IN WHEAT.

OF this inquiry, so interesting to the progress of agriculture, different opinions are entertained as to its

cause. We who had read a great variety of opinions, are very far from concluding it connected with the near growth of the Barbary tree. Sir Joseph Banks has taken a great deal of praise-worthy trouble upon himself, in the investigation of this calamity, which so cruelly disappoints the hopes of the cultivator. By the information gained from a variety of correspondents, living in different places, and working different soils, it seems pretty generally inferred, that there never is a very bad mildew excepting when misty mornings have been followed by very hot days. But the knowledge of the absolute and immediate cause of this scourge of man's hope is still a desideratum, yet the circumstances of the disease have been as scientifically as minutely pointed out. The right honourable baronet we have mentioned has just published an account of the mildew in wheat, with a plate, which throws a gratifying light on the subject. Persuaded that a good number of our readers will be pleased to hear what so eminent a botanist says on this topic, we extract the following from his work.

"Botanists have long known that the blight in corn is occasioned by the growth of a minute parasitic fungus or mushroom on the leaves, stems, and glumes of the living plant. Felice Fontana published, in the year 1767, an elaborate account of this mischievous weed,* with microscopic figures, which gave a tolerable idea of its form: more modern botanists† have given figures both of corn and of grass affected by it, but have not used high magnifying powers in their researches.

"Agriculturists do not appear to have paid, on this head, sufficient attention to the discoveries of their fellow-labourers in the field of nature; for though scarce any English writer of note on the subject of rural economy, has failed to state his opinion of the origin of this evil, no one of them has yet attributed it to the real cause, unless Mr. Kirby's excellent papers on some diseases of corn, published in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, are considered as agricultural essays.

"On this account it has been deemed expedient to offer to the consideration of farmers, engravings of this destructive plant, made from the drawings of the accurate and ingenious Mr. Bauer, botanical painter to his majesty, accompanied with his explanation, from whence it is presumed an attentive reader will be able to form a correct idea of the facts intended to be represented, and a just opinion whether or not they are, as is presumed to be the case, correct and satisfactory.

"In order, however, to render Mr. Bauer's explanation more easy to be understood, it is necessary to premise, that the striped appearance of the surface of a straw, which may be seen with a common magnifying glass, is caused by alternate longitudinal partitions of the bark, the one imperforate, and the other furnished with one or two rows of pores or mouths, shut in dry, open in wet weather, and well calculated to imbibe fluid whenever the straw is damp.‡

"By these pores, which exist also on the leaves and glumes, it is presumed that the seeds of the fungus gain admission, and at the bottom of the hollows to which they lead, they germinate and push their minute roots, no doubt (though these have not been traced) into the cellular texture beyond the bark, where they draw their nourishment, by intercepting the sap that was in eaded by nature for the nutriment of the grain; the corn of course becomes shrivelled in proportion as the fungi are more or less numerous on the plant; and as the kernel only is abstracted from the grain, while the cortical part remains undiminished, the proportion of *flour to bran* in blighted corn, is always reduced in the

* Osservazioni sopra la Ruggine del Grano. Lucca, 1767. 8vo.

† Sowerby's English Fungi, vol. ii. Tab. 140. Wheat Tab. 129, Poa aquatica.

‡ Pores or mouths similar to these are placed by nature on the surface of the leaves, branches, and stems of all perfect plants, a provision intended no doubt to compensate, in some measure, the want of loco-motion in vegetables. A plant cannot, when thirsty, go to the brook and drink, but it can open innumerable orifices for the reception of every degree of moisture, which either falls in the shape of rain and of dew, or is separated from the mass of water always held in solution by the atmosphere; it seldom happens in the driest season, that the night does not afford some refreshment of this kind, to restore the moisture that has been exhausted by the heats of the preceding day.

same degree as the corn is made light. Some corn of this year's crop will not yield a stone of flour from a sack of wheat; and it is not impossible that in some cases the corn has been so completely robbed of its flour by the fungus, that if the proprietor should choose to incur the expence of thrashing and grinding it, bran would be the produce, with scarce an atom of flour for each grain.

"Every species of corn, properly so called, is subject to the blight; but it is observable that spring corn is less damaged by it than winter, and rye less than wheat; probably because it is ripe and cut down before the fungus has had time to increase in any large degree. Tull * says that 'white cone or bearded wheat, which hath its straw like a rush full of pith, is less subject to blight than lammas wheat, which ripens a week later.' The spring wheat of Lincolnshire was not in the least shrivelled this year, though the straw was in some degree infected: the millers allowed that it was the best sample brought to market. Barley was in some places considerably spotted, but as the whole of the stem of that grain is naturally enveloped in the hose or basis of the leaf, the fungus can in no case gain admittance to the straw; it is, however, to be observed, that barley rises from the flail lighter this year than was expected from the appearance of the crop when gathered in.

"Though diligent inquiry was made during the last autumn, no information of importance relative to the origin or the progress of the blight could be obtained: this is not to be wondered at; for as no one of the persons applied to had any knowledge of the real cause of the malady, none of them could direct their curiosity in a proper chanel. Now that its nature and cause have been explained, we may reasonably expect that a few years will produce an interesting collection of facts and observations and we may hope that some progress will be made towards the very desirable attainment of either a preventive or a cure.

"It seems probable that the leaf is first infected in the spring, or early in the summer, before the corn shoots up into straw, and that the fungus is then of an orange colour; after the straw has become yellow, the fungus assumes a deep chocolate brown: each individual is so small, that every pore on a straw will produce from 20 to 40 fungi, as may be seen in the plates, and every one of these will no doubt produce at least 100 seeds; if then one of these seeds tillows out into the number of plants that appear at the bottom of a pore, how incalculably large must the increase be! A few diseased plants scattered over a field must very speedily infect a whole neighbourhood, for the seeds of fungi are not much heavier than air, as every one who has trod upon a ripe puff-ball must have observed, by seeing the dust, among which is its seed, rise up and float on before him.

"How long it is before this fungus arrives at puberty, and scatters its seeds in the wind, can only be guessed at by the analogy of others; probably the period of a generation is short, possibly not more than a week in a hot season: if so, how frequently in the latter end of the summer must the air be loaded as it were with this animated dust, ready, whenever a gentle breeze, accompanied with humidity, shall give the signal to intrude itself into the pores of thousands of acres of corn. Providence, however, careful of the creatures it has created, has benevolently provided against the too extensive multiplication of any species of being; was it otherwise, the minute plants and animals, enemies against which man has the fewest means of defence, would increase to an inordinate extent; this, however, can in no case happen, unless many predisposing causes afford their combined assistance. But for this wise and beneficent provision, the plague of slugs, the plague of mice, the plagues of grubs, wire-worms, chafers, and many other creatures, whose power of multiplying is countless as the sands of the sea, would, long before this time, have driven mankind, and all the the larger animals, from the face of the earth.

"Though all old persons who have concerned themselves in agriculture, remember the blight in corn many years, yet some have supposed that of late years it has materially increased; this, however, does not seem to be the case. Tull, in his Horse-hoeing Husbandry, tells us, that the year 1725 'was a year of blight the like of which was never heard of, and which he hopes may never happen again;' yet the average price of wheat, in the year 1726, when the harvest of 1725 was at market, was only

* Horse-hoeing Husbandry, folio.

36s. 4d. and the average of the five years of which it makes the first, 37s. 7d. ---1797 was also a year of great blight; the price of wheat in 1798 was 49s. 1d. and the average of the five years, from 1795 to 1799, 63s. 5d.

"The climate of the British isles is not the only one that is liable to the blight in corn; it happens occasionally in every part of Europe, and probably in all countries where corn is grown. Italy is very subject to it, and the last harvest of Sicily has been materially hurt by it. Specimens received from the colony of New South Wales, shew that considerable mischief was done to the wheat crop there in the year 1803, by a parasitic plant, very similar to the English one.

"It has been long admitted by farmers, though scarcely credited by botanists, that wheat in the neighbourhood of a barberry bush seldom escapes the blight. The village of Rollesby, in Norfolk, where barberries abound, and wheat seldom succeeds, is called by the opprobrious appellation of Mildew Rollesby. Some observing men have of late attributed this very perplexing effect to the farina of the flowers of the barberry, which is in truth yellow, and resemble in some degree the appearance of the rust, or what is presumed to be the blight in its earlier state.

"It is, however, notorious to all botanical observers, that the leaves of the barberry are very subject to the attack of a yellow parasitic fungus, larger, but otherwise much resembling the rust in corn.

"Is it not more than possible, that the parasitic fungus of the barberry and that of wheat are one and the same species, and that the seed is transferred from the barberry to the corn? Misletoe, the parasitic plant with which we are the best acquainted, delights most to grow on the apple and hawthorn, but it flourishes occasionally on trees widely differing in their nature from both of these: in the Home Park, at Windsor, misletoe may be seen in abundance on the lime trees planted there in avenues. If this conjecture is founded, another year will not pass without its being confirmed by the observations of inquisitive and sagacious farmers.

"It would be presumptuous to offer any remedy for a malady, the progress of which is so little understood; conjectures, however, sounded on the origin here assigned to it, may be hazarded without offence.

"It is believed* to begin early in the spring, and first to appear on the leaves of wheat in the form of rust, or orange-coloured powder; at this season, the fungus will, in all probability, require as many weeks for its progress from infancy to puberty, as it does days during the heats of autumn; but a very few plants of wheat, thus infected, are quite sufficient, if the fungus is permitted to ripen its seeds, to spread the malady over a field, or indeed over a whole parish.

"The chocolate-coloured blight is little observed till the corn is approaching very nearly to ripeness; it appears then in the field in spots, which increase very rapidly in size, and are, in calm weather, somewhat circular, as if the disease took its origin from a central position.

"May it not happen, then, that the fungus is brought into the field in a few stalks of infected straw, uncorrupted among the mass of dung laid in the ground at the time of sowing? it must be confessed, however, that the clover lays, on which no dung from the yard was used, were as much infected last autumn as the manured crops. The immense multiplication of the disease in the last season, seems however to account for this; as the air was no doubt frequently charged with seed for miles together, and deposited it indiscriminately on all sorts of crops.

"It cannot, however, be an expensive precaution, to search diligently in the spring for young plants of wheat infected with the disease, and carefully to extirpate them, as well as all grasses, for several are subject to this or a similar malady, which has the appearance of orange-coloured or of black stripes on their leaves, or on their straw; and if experience shall prove, that uncorrupted straw can carry the disease into the field, it will cost the farmer but little precaution to prevent any mixture of fresh straw from being carried out with his rotten dung to the wheat field.

"In a year like the present, that offers so fair an opportunity, it will be useful to observe attentively whether cattle in the straw-yard thrive

* This, though believed, is not dogmatically asserted, because Fontana, the best writer on the subject, asserts, that the yellow and the dark-coloured blight are different species of fungi.

better or worse on blighted than on healthy straw. That blighted straw, retaining on it the fungi that have robbed the corn of its flour, has in it more nutritious matter than clean straw which has yielded a crop of plump grain, cannot be doubted; the question is, whether this nutriment in the form of fungi does, or can be made to agree as well with the stomachs of the animals that consume it, as it would do in that of straw and corn?

"It cannot be improper in this place to remark, that although the seeds of wheat are rendered, by the exhausting power of the fungus, so lean and shrivelled, that scarce any flour fit for the manufacture of bread can be obtained by grinding them, these very seeds will, except, perhaps, in the very worst cases,* answer the purpose of seed corn as well as the fairest and plumpest sample that can be obtained, and, in some respects, better; for as a bushel of much blighted corn will contain one-third at least more grains in number than a bushel of plump corn, three bushels of such corn will go as far in sowing lands, as four bushels of large grain.

"The use of the flour of corn in furthering the process of vegetation, is to nourish the minute plant from the time of its developement till its roots are able to attract food from the manured earth; for this purpose one-tenth of the contents of a grain of good wheat is more than sufficient. The quantity of flour in wheat has been increased by culture and management calculated to improve its qualities for the benefit of mankind, in the same proportion as the pulp of apples and pears has been increased, by the same means, above what is found on the wildings and crabs in the hedges.

"It is customary to set aside, or to purchase for seed corn, the boldest and plumpest samples that can be obtained; that is, those that contain the most flour; but this is unnecessary waste of human subsistence; the smallest grains, such as are sifted out before the wheat is carried to market, and either consumed in the farmer's family, or given to his poultry, will be found by experience to answer the purpose of propagating the sort from whence they sprung, as effectually as the largest.

"Every ear of wheat is composed of a number of cups placed alternately on each side of the straw; the lower ones contain, according to circumstances, three or four grains, nearly equal in size, but towards the top of the ear, where the quantity of nutriment is diminished by the more ample supply of those cups that are nearer the root, the third or fourth grain in a cup is frequently defrauded of its proportion, and become shrivelled and small. These small grains, which are rejected by the miller, because they do not contain flour enough for his purpose, have nevertheless an ample abundance for all purposes of vegetation, and as fully partake of the sap (or blood, as we should call it in animals), of the kind which produced them, as the fairest and fullest grain that can be obtained from the bottoms of the lower cups by the wasteful process of beating the sheaves.

To conclude this important subject from all that has been gathered from the various writers on it, that wheat which is latest sown suffers the most; that where the crop was larger, it suffered the least, which may be owing to the sun having less power to bring the destructive parasite to perfection. Light lands too have been most tainted with mildew, and high grounds have escaped the best.

* Eighty grains of the most blighted wheat of the last year, that could be obtained, were sown in pots in the hot-house; of these, 72 produced healthy plants: a loss of 10 per cent. only.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

THE present serious aspect of our concerns in the East Indies has awakened great anxiety in the breasts of our politicians, and of those who consider how much the stability of the whole empire depends upon the prosperity of its colonies east and west. Like the government at home, it is said by those who ought to be best acquainted with our Indian transactions, that the administration of the different presidencies is upon too expensive a scale. Luxury there, as here, is committing its gradual depredations upon the system, and upon the morals of the people. The views of the present governor are

said to be vast and ambitious. If this be a fault in him, it is one which he has fallen into from the spirit of his masters. The distant prospect of what may happen hereafter, if the same course be pursued in, has called up the solicitude of the board of controul, as to what may best be done in reforming whatever is amiss in the government of our extensive Indian possessions. The college at Calcutta has been thought by some to have a tendency to hold out too much of an idea of independence in the minds of the youth of India, on the mother country. Without ascribing the design to jealousy of the nature alluded to, the following resolution was moved at the India House, on Thursday, 28 February, and after being seconded by Mr. Rock, was carried almost unanimously, viz.

"Resolved, That this Court doth highly approve of an establishment in this country for the education of Youth designed for the Company's Civil Service in India; and promises itself the happiest consequences from a system, which instead of sending out Writers at too tender an age to admit of fixed or settled principles, proposes previously to perfect them as much as possible in classical and liberal learning, and thoroughly to ground them in the Religion, the Constitution, and the Laws of their Country; so that when called upon to administer their functions abroad, they may be mindful of the high moral obligations under which they act, and of the maxims of the British Government, whose character for justice, freedom and benevolence, they will feel it their duty and their pride to support."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the remote situation of this country, there are many who sanguinely expect it to become within a reasonable period of time a colony of great consequence. It is a consideration of some weight how far Great Britain ought to wish it to acquire that importance which many desire to see it obtain. The chief place of settlement, *Botany Bay*, is however subject to great evil and calamity in some seasons from immoderate drought. It has been known to want rain for eight, ten, or twelve weeks together, by which the earth has been so parched as to threaten the destruction of every spear of grain and blade of grass. As the population increases, it is likely that more favourable tracts of land, like that of Sydney Cove, &c. will be fixed on for culture, less exposed to so dangerous a visitation. For our own parts, without apprehending, as many do, that the colony will one day turn out to be free-booters, we wish to see its inhabitants rapidly increase in numbers, and would foster the infant colony to the best of our power. Should it even act the part of America (which, however, must be at a very remote period indeed) we shall have more cause to glory in what we have made, than regret what we have lost.

The following accurate statement, received by the last conveyance, will serve to shew the growing prosperity of this infant colony.

AGRICULTRE, ETC.

12,860 acres, under crops for the public.
54,885——located.

67,745 totally located.

9 flax looms at work---will soon have 20---and of them 10 for sail cloth.
10 acres of hemp, sewed with seed from India.

CORN IN STORE.

51.831 bushels of wheat, besides individuals.
62,094 ditto maize, besides crops to ripen in December.

STOCK.

438 horses. 3,264 cattle. 16,501 sheep. 2,900 goats. 14,300 swine.---Total 37,403.

POPULATION.

7,083 persons at Sydney, &c.
528 —— Hubbard, new settlement to the south.
1,084 persons at Norfolk island.
123 —— employed fishing.

8,818

3,196 maintained at public expence.

RATIONAL RECREATIONS FOR MAY 1805.

Divine Instructor! thy first volume this,
For man's perusal; all in *capitals!*
In moon and stars (heaven's golden alphabet!)
Emblaz'd to seize the sight; who runs may read;
Who reads, can understand. 'Tis unconfin'd
To christian land or jewry; fairly writ,
In language universal, to *mankind:*
A language lofty to the learned; yet plain
To those that feed the flock, or guide the plough,
Or from its husk strike out the bounding grain.
A language, worthy the *great mind* that speaks! YOUNG.

The moon on the first day is nearly equally distant from the pleiades and Aldebaran: and on the second she will direct us to the Twins. On the fifth Mars will be but four degrees from the Moon, and on the following evening, the Lion's Heart about the same distance. The ninth will discover the Moon about seven degrees from Saturn, on the tenth Virgin's Spike will be pointed out by the Moon. On the thirteenth and fourteenth evenings she will be our guide to Antares, and enable us to become acquainted with the planet Jupiter.

In the middle of the month the principal objects worthy of notice will be nearly in the following situations at nine o'clock.

Virgin's Spike, a little to the E. of the meridian, about 27 deg. above the horizon.

Arcturus about 55 deg. above the S. E. by S. point of the horizon.

Lyra is in the E. N. E. 15 deg. below mid-heaven.

Jupiter in the S. E. 8 deg. above the horizon.

Regulus about 35 deg. above the horizon, in the S. W. by W. and the planet Mars to the west of him.

Procyon in the west at the altitude of 10 deg.

The Twins (Castor and Pollux) are about 30 deg. above the W. N. W. point, and Capella in the N. W. about 19 deg. above the horizon.

Mercury is nearly 18 deg. above the horizon during the first week in the month, and consequently may be seen by a diligent observer.

Jupiter will appear on the first evening of the month, about 6 deg. from Antares, or the Scorpion's Heart, and will be seen each succeeding evening, to be approaching the second of the Scorpion, on the 13th he will be but $\frac{1}{15}$ of a degree from it; he will be on the meridian on the first day at 27 min. on the 16th at 54 min. after 5, and on the last day at 18 min. after 5 o'clock.

Mars on the last evening, will be but a degree distant from Regulus, on that evening, therefore, we can scarcely fail of seeing him, he may be seen approaching the star during the whole month. On the first day he will rise at 19 min. after 9, on the 13th at 25 min. after 8, and on the 25th at 29 min. after 7.

The planet Herschel is nearly midway between Saturn and Virgin's Spike.

I hinted last month, that the planets moved in nearly circular orbits round the sun, I shall not here inquire

"What hand behind the scene,
What arm Almighty put these wheeling globes
In motion, and wound up the vast machine?
Who rounded in his palm these spacious orbs?
Who bowl'd them flaming thro' the dark profound?"

But only observe that these motions are absolutely necessary to the preservation of the whole, and that the least diminution or addition of their velocities, would make an universal wreck of nature. We know that a stone whirled round in a sling, has a tendency to fly off from the hand, or center of motion; and thence conclude, that all bodies moving in circles have the same tendency, which is called their centrifugal force, which force is greater, the greater the velocity of the body. Now the Earth moves round the sun at the rate of 68,856 miles per hour, by which motion it constantly endeavours to recede from the sun, and conse-

quently requires some impulse or force, (like the string of the sling) to keep it from flying off in a right line: this impulse is called the centripetal force, or the natural, and mutual tendency, or inclination of each body, and each particle of a body towards all others. "When we consider a body as tending towards the earth, the force wherewith it tends we call gravity, force of gravity, or gravitating force; the same force, when we consider it as immediately tending to the centre of the earth, we call centripetal force; the same when we consider the earth, or body towards which it tends, we call attraction, or attractive force; and when we consider it in respect of an obstacle, or a body in way of its tendency, upon which it acts, we call it weight." The sun's attraction extends beyond the planets of our system, they are all consequently within its sphere, and are drawn or attracted to the sun with a force exactly equal to the force by which they endeavour to recede from him; thus,

"That very law that moulds a tear
And bids it trickle from its source,
That law preserves the earth a sphere,
And guides the planets in their course."

O.

THE INSPECTOR. NO. XVI.

Be niggards of *advice* on no pretence,
For the worst *avarice* is that of *sense*.

I WISH to entreat the attention of some of the numerous correspondents of the Universal Magazine, to a question which must certainly be interesting to every manufacturer, but of which no regular discussion has yet been effected. Is it proper or improper to lay before the public a full and impartial statement of the various processes of our manufactories? I shall state such reasons as have offered themselves to me, why they should be displayed, but I am anxious to receive further information on a subject that appears to me peculiarly interesting. The first argument I offer for such procedure, is that of Mr. Boyle, as quoted by Dr. Johnson, in the 201st number of the Rambler. "The excellence of manufactories, and the facility of labour, would be much promoted, if the various expedients and contrivances which lie concealed in private hands, were by reciprocal communication made generally known, for there are few operations that are not performed by one or another with some peculiar advantages, which, though singly of little importance, would by conjunction and concurrence open new inlets to knowledge, and give new powers to diligence. The second, is the very considerable improvements that have taken place in those few manufactories which have yet been under the influence of chemical inquiry, thus realizing, and that on a very extensive scale, the suggestions of Mr. Boyle, so far, therefore, as we are to be guided on the one hand by experience, and on the other by the influence of scientific inquiry on liberal display, will the argument in favour of such conduct be strengthened. In the third place, I would observe, that as many very valuable discoveries are owing with manufacturers to chance, those with whom they originate, are, perhaps, not unfrequently incapable of improving them to the extent they would admit of, in the hands of men of science, and thus by a spirit of monopoly, they preclude even themselves from the advantageous cultivation of such discoveries, merely because others might enjoy with them. If again we consider the rapid progress that has been made of late years in every department of useful and practical knowledge, we must attribute it entirely to those liberal communications that have been made by men, whose attention has been immediately directed to the promotion and improvement of every thing valuable to the public. Again, the profits of every business depend on the regularity and knowledge with which it is conducted; but how are

the last to be enjoyed, without resources to apply to? How much more easily would they be obtained, if science could regulate and simplify the combinations of the manufacturer? To these may be added, that if to accomplish by every thing employed, its utmost possible use, nay, if even to draw advantage from the very waste and refuse of every manufactory be a favourite principle with the conductors of each, to take the most accurate and best adapted means to effect it, ought certainly to be as powerful with them. Is it not also obvious, that to discard all mystery and quackery, and fairly to disclose each process, is to invite the attention of men of science and research to extend and secure the advantages already gained, and discovers greater powers of utility and new effects from other combinations in the various substances employed. The origin, progress, present state, and hints for the improvement of our "Arts of Life" would certainly be worthy the contemplation of our most able chemists, and are subjects that have appeared of such importance to a neighbouring nation, that many of their most eminent men have been employed in such a work. Some volumes of the Encyclopedie Methodique are dedicated to such information, with plates also in many instances, displaying even the most minute work tools employed in each. The history and detail of manufactories conducted in each place, ought, I presume, to form a principal object with writers of local histories, yet very few of these gentlemen are enabled to obtain such accounts as they can depend upon, from the selfish and monopolizing spirit of the masters in general. To these various advantages, an objection may be offered, that display is placing objects of taxation in the hands of ministers; be it so—display will make it easier to collect the tax—will make it more certain—and it may be *less oppressive*, if to these be added the above advantages, it may fairly be presumed that discovery and consequent improvement is the most advantageous track to be pursued; but on this subject, sir, I do not mean to offer my own opinions, so much as to *solicit* information from that of others; I am, respectfully, &c.

JOHN CLENNELL.

Newcastle, Feb. 17, 1805.

How far literary pursuits are compatible with the duties of the commercial man or the manufacturer, seems a question so completely decided in the affirmative, in the first volume of the Manchester Memoirs by Mr. Henry, in the second volume of the same work by Dr. Barnes, and in the hundredth number of the Lounger, that the above paper assumes the principle, as being fully established.

J. C.

THE BABILLARD. NO. XVI.

Come like shadows; so depart!
SHAKSPEARE.

House of Commons.

THE house of commons, in the beginning of the last century, came to an extraordinary resolution, after a long discussion, which had reference to the borough of Wilton; it was as follows: "Resolved, the 28 Nov. 1702, that the election of any person to be a burgess, who has not taken the sacrament within one year before such *election*, is a void election."

Bude.

This French author, being once informed in his study, that the house was on fire, coolly told the servant to tell his mistress, *he never concerned himself in house affairs!*

The Rev. Mr. Whiston.

The Rev. Mr. Whiston, so well known in the literary world for his writings, being one day in discourse with the late Lord Chief Justice King, who was brought up at Exeter a rigid dissenter, a debate arose about signing articles which men do not believe, for the sake of preferment;

which the Chief Justice openly justified, "because," said he, "we must not lose our usefulness for our scruples." Mr. Whiston, who was quite of an opposite opinion, asked his lordship, "If in their courts they allowed of such prevarication." He answered, "they did not." "Then," said Mr. Whiston, "suppose God Almighty should be as just in the next world as my Lord Chief Justice is in this, where are we then?

King James.

This prince being at Salisbury, a man wanted to do something as he thought to merit the attention of his majesty; he therefore climbed up to the top of the spire, and then came down very safe, which occasioned him to be talked of by every person, as having done something very uncommon, from the prodigious height of the spire. Expecting in consequence some mark of the royal favour, he kept as near the king as possible, when being pointed out by some of the attendants, his majesty desired him to come near, and asked him if he was the person so much talked of, to which with eager expectation he answered, yes:—"Well," says the king, "truly thou art a very clever man, it is a pity thou shouldst not derive benefit from the priority of such rare talents, and therefore I shall, as a mark of my favour, *give thee a patent for the exercise of them.*"

Romeo and Juliet.

This always appears to have been a very favourite and popular tragedy. Old Marston, the satirist, so long since as the year 1598, has the following lines in one of his poems:

"Luscus what's play'd to-day? — Faith now I know;
I set thy lips abroach, from whence doth flow
Nought but sweet Juliet and Romeo!"

Cherburg.

The etymology of the name of this place has confused many of the curious and learned. However, the following may perhaps not be thought the most unplausible — Fifty years before Christ, Julius Cæsar ordered a fort to be erected on the ground where Cherburg stands at present, in order to protect the garrison, which he left there, from foreign hostility, or the enemy's landing, while he was attempting to subdue the inhabitants of Albion. He named it Cæsaris Burgus, *i. e.* the borough of Cæsar. The corruption may be easily seen.

Correction of the Bible.

Notwithstanding what Knox has said against a new version of the Scriptures, it would certainly be very desirable in many cases. The English version is undoubtedly much better than it was in Queen Elizabeth's time. To what purpose are the labours of so many pious and learned men bestowed, if none of their corrections or amendments are to be adopted? When, for instance, we read in the present Bible, Christ to have been *without sin*, and hear him afterwards termed a malefactor. Luke, xxiii. 32. Dr. Kennicott examined this, and discovered how the error arose; it was merely from the want of two points, the Greeks reading ἑτεροι δυο κακεργοι, &c. instead of ἑτεροι δυο, κακεργοι, &c. thus, instead of the present offensive version, which is, "there were also two other malefactors led with him to be put to death," it will be, "*two others, malefactors*," &c. Indeed the latter was the sense of the English version, in 1583—"and there were two others, which were evil doers, led with him to be slain." Again, the instance of 300 foxes being tied tail to tail, Judges, xv. 5, instead of 300 sheaves of corn placed end to end—Elijah's being fed with flesh and bread *by ravens*, 1 Kings, xvii. 6, instead of by (Orbim) the inhabitants of Oreb or Orbo, does not this call aloud for correction?

ORIGINAL CRITICISM FOR APRIL, 1805.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

ART. VIII. *An Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation by Luther. The Work which obtained the Prize on this Question, (proposed by the National Institute of France, in the public Sitting of the 15th Germinal, in the year X.) "What has been the Influence of the Reformation by Luther on the political Situation of the States of Europe, and on the Progress of Knowledge?" By C. Villers. Faithfully translated from the last Paris Edition, by B. Lambert.* 8vo. *pp.* 354. *To which is now added, A Sketch of the Life of Luther.*

IT has seldom fallen to our lot to review a more interesting volume than the present. Perhaps this may be attributed in part to the interesting period in which Martin Luther flourished, whether we consider the talents and power of the princes who swayed the different states, or the revolutions by which it was signalized. Henry VIII. of England, Leo X. of Rome, Charles V. of Germany, Francis I. of France, and in the east, Soliman, styled the magnificent, were the princes who reigned at this time. It should be observed, that M. Villers is not the only competitor for the prize offered by the National Institute, as a M. Maleville has published an answer to the question, in which he differs widely as to the effects of the reformation, and in many other points, from our author.

M. Villers informs us in his preface that he was in Germany when the question was proposed by the National Institute, and did not know of it till very late.

"I did not at first determine to engage in it. Another work, which I wished to bring to an end, employed me at that time. On considering, however, that I lived in the country in which Luther had effected his reformation, amidst his successors and the best informed of his partisans, I thought it right to take advantage of the lights offered to me, and, in this competition, to become the interpreter of a very enlightened part of Europe. This resolution was so long procrastinated, that I had scarcely five months to arrange my plan, collect materials, put them in order, prepare my memoir, get it copied, and sent in time to reach Paris in the early part of April, 1803, (15 Germinal, An. XI.) the time appointed by the Institute."

In the first part of the work the author presents us with some reflections on reformations in general, but more particularly on that of Luther. On this subject he has justly observed, that

"Men of meek minds, warmed by a mild philanthropy without enthusiasm, who are more affected by a horror of present evils than they are flattered with a hope of future good; those moderate minds which are terrified at a violent procedure and the fury of revolts; these, I say, adhering to the ameliorations, the reforms which time brings round without agitation, desire, and with justice, that good should never be manifested but under a beneficent form. Wherever they perceive the burst of passions, arms provoked by arms, thunder answering thunder, they sigh, they are grieved, they protest equally against both parties. Frequently they declare against that which has first broken the repose so dear to them; although, very often, this is in reality innocent, in reality driven to extremity by oppression.---May we not rank in this class a great number of the adversaries of our last revolution, so many worthy and upright men who have been crushed in the shock of parties? In this manner, the aversion of some distinguished men of the sixteenth century, not to the doctrine, but to the events of the reformation, may be explained. Erasmus called it the Luthern tragedy; and it was, in fact, because the drama marked its issue as tragic, that this wise and circumspect man, whose favourite maxim was *otium cum dignitate*, refused to act a part in it.* But to desire that good should only be effected

* It is known besides that Erasmus was not of a disposition to sacrifice his interest to his opinions. He aspired to a cardinal's hat, and although he might not succeed, his anxiety for it gives a clew to his conduct towards the reformers. The catholic clergy still retained more dignities and more riches than the protestant clergy: with the people of the stamp of Erasmus, this reason was sufficient to induce them to declare in favour of the first.

by good, is to make humanity a romance; it is to convert history into an idyl, and the universe into an Arcadia. Unfortunately it does not happen thus. Nature, among the multiplicity of benefits which it bestows on the earth, afflicts it with hurricanes, inundations, subterraneous fires, the types of the dreadful scourges which are sometimes found in society, and which are often occasioned by the faults of our predecessors, sometimes by our own. It is necessary therefore for the man who would enjoy his own period to submit to them, and to consider them as the accomplishment of the profound laws which guide the great whole: laws which we can never misinterpret, except when we presume to judge of their operation too partially, and in too contracted a point of view."

The author, after a sketch of the political, religious, and literary state of Europe, at the commencement of the sixteenth century, records the event of the reformation of Luther. We shall present his account.

"Martin Luther, a doctor, priest, and Augustine monk, was, at that time, professor of philosophy and theology in the new university of Wittemberg, where an excellent and rigid spirit of assiduity, of love of the sciences, of true religion, and of liberty of thought prevailed. Luther's parents were poor; his talents alone had raised him to the situation he filled. He was among the first who applied with ardour to the study of the new knowledge, which was cultivated by the most eminent geniuses of this century. The first rays of the rising sun had no sooner struck the high places, and most elevated summits, than Luther discovered, before the multitude, the new day which began to break. He devoted all his intellectual powers to the success of reviving letters, watched their progress, and rejoiced at the victory obtained by the partisans of the ancient languages over the inquisitors of Cologne; he had also acquired celebrity by some good productions of this description. Supported by an indefatigable zeal, by a wonderful memory, he had acquired the most perfect acquaintance with the holy writings, the fathers, and other ecclesiastical antiquities. One of his principal objects was to overturn the *scholastic divinity*, by banishing Aristotle from the domains of theology, and by demonstrating, from this singular compound of the logic of pagan philosophy with the doctrine of christianity, how much the first had been misunderstood, and both had been corrupted. In every encounter he overwhelmed the scholastics with his arguments and his wit, and covered their science with confusion and ridicule. His individual character, which has had such an influence on the reformation, was energy and uprightness. Ardent and calm, high spirited and humble at the same time; irritable and warm in his language, when provoked by injurious treatment; mild, and inimical to every species of violence in actions; jovial, open, of ready wit, and even a pleasant companion at the table of the great; studious, sober, and a stoic in himself; courageous and disinterested, he exposed himself with tranquillity to every risk, in support of what he believed to be the truth. Commanded to appear before the diet of Worms, he presented himself there, notwithstanding the terrible and very recent example of John Huss, with dignity, simplicity, and firmness. Far from setting Rome at defiance in the outset, he wrote submissively to the pope and exhibited no other appearance of superiority but that of his immense knowledge over Cajetan and the other theologians, deputed by Rome to convert him. Harassed afterwards with insults and outrages, he replied to them with animation; excommunicated by the pope, he publicly threw the bull of anathema into the fire. Luther knew all the intrinsic weakness and abuses of the pontifical court. He had been sent to Rome on the business of his order, some years before, and there every thing which struck his eye filled his heart with indignation. It is very probable that from that time, he secretly conceived, if not the design, at least the wish, for the deliverance of his country; and, like his ancient countryman Arminius, who had served in the Roman legions in Italy, before he expelled the same legions from Germany, it was in Rome that he learned to despise that Rome, which, at a distance, appeared so formidable. From such characteristics we cannot misconstrue one of those superior beings, who, though participating in some of the defects of their age, are made to govern it, and carry it with them on the road to perfection. I may also add that, after having refused the offers of the court of Rome; after having been so many years the founder and almost patriarch of a new church; after having been the friend, the adviser, the spiritual father of so

many princes, who, through the reformation, had been enriched with all the possessions of the clergy, of which he might have obtained a rich share, Luther lived and died in a state bordering on poverty, and left to his wife and children only the esteem due to his name."

His picture of the effects of the reformation, it cannot be denied, is rather a flattering one; he says,

"The aspect of the clergy in the countries which have adopted the reform, is totally different, its members do not wish to be other than what they can, and ought to be, the ministers of the word of God, the guardians of the public morals. Freed from all obedience foreign to the country from which they receive their stipend, become husbands, fathers, citizens; they have no longer any interest, but that of the state in which they live. They are appointed, either by the prince, or by the magistrate, or by the people: Luther brought the Saxon church in what relates to its internal government, to the democracy of the first age, and the hierarchy to a moderate system of subordination. The churches which have followed Calvin, are still more democratically constituted. But the clergy no longer form a civil corporation in any of them. Some public marks of honour and deference, are the only privileges of the ministers. According to the words of their master, they give unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, by rendering unto God that which they owe him."

Some observations follow on the disposition of protestant princes, he observes, if

"A protestant prince acquires more stability and more authority, the very nature of the event which puts this new power into his hands, requires that he should make the most legitimate and most equitable use of it. He has only acquired power to serve and to defend the nation, not to oppress it. The most accurate observers have noticed, that nature has particularly fitted the people of the north to be republicans; and it cannot be denied that several of those who have embraced the reformation have always been actuated by this spirit, as for example, the Saxons, the Swiss, the Dutch, and the English: it may even be said, that the reformation itself was only a positive application of it. This shock in its turn, awakened all the energy and the accessory ideas of it. The will to be free in matters of conscience, is, at the bottom, the same as the will to be free in civil matters. Now this will can accomplish all that is required, and there are no slaves, but those who wish to be so, or who have not the strength of will to put an end to it. The energy of men's minds at length constitutes true liberty, as their effeminacy makes tyranny necessary. The calm and sober sentiment of the high dignity of man, is the only solid foundation of true republicanism; it is by it alone that equality of rights, and reciprocity of duties are established. Christianity, in the purity of its essence, inspires this sentiment; for which it is very common and general, in the evangelical countries. The constitution of England has been much admired, I shall not dispute on its value; but that which renders this uncouth constitution so good, is the patriotism, the dignity, the independence of the peasant, the citizen, the gentleman of England. Introduce the sentiments of slaves into all those hearts which now swell with freedom, and you will soon see the use of this fine palladium of a constitution. Prussia and Denmark have no parliaments, nor any visible barriers to the royal authority, yet there they enjoy the most admirable liberty, but there, the invisible barriers are in the mind, even in that of the prince, nursed and trained in the spirit which animates the nation; they are in the great simplicity of manners, the most remote from luxury and pride."

We cannot help acquiescing in the truth of many of these observations, and the degraded state of the author's countrymen, and their *ill adaptation* (if we may use such a phrase) for the exalted blessings of freedom, seem to confirm them.

It is certainly true, that the Protestant princes and states, benefited more or less by the labour and industry of a multitude of the proscribed, who emigrated from Catholic countries where they were persecuted, as happened particularly to the protestants of France, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes; while the catholics, tranquil and tolerated under the dominion of the protestants, never thought of quitting and impoverishing thereby their

native land. The author justly adds that we may also observe in the Protestant countries, agriculture and industry were enriched by the suppression of numerous holidays, lost to labour in catholic countries, and which are, in reality, negative quantities, that diminish by all their amount, the aggregate of national industry and riches.

We would willingly dwell further on this interesting volume, but by the extracts we have given, the reader will be enabled to appreciate the merit of the work itself, as well as of the translation. We are induced also to limit our extracts, from an assurance it will be perused by a large proportion of our readers.

ART. IX. *Juvenile Essays: comprising in the Order of Merit, the first and second half-yearly Prize Compositions of the Pupils belonging to the Milk-Street Academy, Sheffield. To which is prefixed, a brief History of Education, and a Table of the System pursued in the above Academy. By J. H. Abraham*, 12*mo. p.* 180.

WE have perused with no small satisfaction, the contents of this interesting little volume. The Juvenile Essays, as they are termed, evince an unusual precocity of talent, and do no small credit to the master as well as the pupils. The brief History of Education (which, though last mentioned in the title, stands first in the work) is an interesting little sketch; we shall present our readers with what he says of the present state of education in England, with which we shall conclude this article. He says,

"Grammar schools, and the universities, being, in a great measure, connected with the state, claim the first attention. Grammar schools are established in most of the principal towns, and in some villages. Most of these institutions are endowed, for the benefit of a limited number of pupils, either by royal munificence, corporations, or by some other benefactors. In London there are four, Westminster---St. Paul's ---Charter House---and Merchant-Taylors. A grammar school has generally a head-master, an under-master, and sometimes an usher. The boys are classed according to their proficiency, and are taught the Latin, the Greek, and, perhaps, the Hebrew languages. The masters of these schools, it is evident, must be men of learning, and they are sometimes rewarded for their exertions, in the humble, though important office of education, by lucrative places in the church. The celebrated Dr. Busby was made master of Westminster school in 1640, and twenty years after, prebendary of Westminster and treasurer of Wells, which situations he held till 1695, when he died. Dr. Vincent also has lately been removed from the chair of Westminster school to the deanery of Westminster. Neither the sciences, nor any of the foreign living languages, are taught in grammar schools except by teachers chosen by the head-master for that purpose, whose salaries are not paid out of the endowments, but by the scholars. Grammar schools are preparatory to the universities. On his entry to the university of Oxford, every scholar is obliged to sign the thirty-nine articles; at Cambridge, he is only required to declare himself a member of the church of England, but cannot take any degree without subscription. According to the statutes of the university, a student must be four years under the tuition of his master. The sons of peers, are, however, exempted from this regulation. The commencement of the fourth year warns the student to begin the preparation for his first degree of B. A. A disputation, in Latin, is the prescribed exercise at Oxford, but at Cambridge, examinations in the mathematics, grammar, rhetoric, &c. succeed the disputation, which occupy a few hours for three days together. After having obtained his first degree, the student is released from attending the instruction of his master, and his future progress depends on his own application. Some, however, after this, leave the university, and only appear at the end of each term, to shew themselves members. Of these terms, four are annually kept at Oxford, and three at Cambridge. After having obtained the degree of B. A. twelve terms, three years more are required, at Oxford, to become a M. A. and to be received into the academical senate. L. L. D. requires, at Oxford, five---M. D. three years more. At Cambridge, one year less is required. A master of

arts must wait seven years before he can obtain the degree of B. D. and four more for D. D. The students are distinguished by the manner in which they are supported. Those who live at their own expence, are called *commoners*---those who are upon the foundation, are called *scholars*---and those who are maintained by the college where they are instructed, are styled, at Oxford, *servitors*---at Cambridge, *sizars*. There are seventeen colleges at Oxford, besides several halls, and some recent foundations. Cambridge has sixteen colleges.

"Locke and Newton, in philosophy; Maclaurin and Ferguson, in mathematics; Usher and Marsham, in history and chronology; and Grotius on the law of nations, are the standard authors at Cambridge. At Oxford, Aristotle still appears to retain a considerable authority, for, whoever wishes to obtain the degree of B. A. is to prepare himself by exercises, and the discussion of logical questions *secundum Aristotelem* (cujus suprema sit auctoritas). On the whole, Cambridge seems to be the least shackled by bigotted statutes. Mr. Vince, Plumian professor, and Mr. Wood, of St. John's, undertook, a few years back, to publish a series of elementary works, comprising the substance of the lectures usually read at Cambridge, upon mathematics and natural philosophy. This series, which was finished in 1800, consists of six volumes.

"The dissenters being excluded from these universities, on account of subscription to the thirty-nine articles, have established academies in different parts of the kingdom, for the instruction of such as are intended for the ministry. The principal of these was founded in 1786, at Hackney, and is generally known by the name of the New College, Hackney. A fund has been raised for the support of a limited number of pupils, a certain number of years. Other young men are admitted and taught at the expence of their parents. There was formerly one at Warrington, which is now dissolved. At Masborough, near Rotherham, is one on a less scale. It is required in this last place, that all candidates be assured within themselves of their call to the ministry before they can be admitted.

"The Quakers too, have schools, in London, as well as in the country. At Ackworth, they have a very respectable school, which the late Dr. Fothergil has remembered in his last will, and conferred upon it considerable legacies. The buildings are neat and convenient. There are five school-masters, and three school-mistresses, subject to an overseer, who teach about two hundred boys and one hundred and forty girls. Besides which number, the children of opulent Quakers are taught at the expence of their parents. At Clerkenwell they have also a well regulated school and workhouse. The Catholics, the whole number of whom, in England, perhaps, does not exceed sixty thousand, have but three schools of any note; one in Hertfordshire, another at Birmingham, and the third, which is the largest, near Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire."

The author next makes a few judicious remarks on boarding and day schools, and transcribes the following sentence from a learned foreigner.

"It ought to be said in favour of the generality of English boarding schools, that they are more calculated to make boys useful in society, than to fill their heads and their memories with such things as are very useless to those who afterwards follow no learned professions."

A part of his account on education, he acknowledges to be taken from Pinkerton's Modern Geography. He glances at the Blagdon controversy, so painful to the learned and injurious to the cause of letters. The following is his account of the Universities of North Britain.

"In Scotland there are four universities: one at St. Andrew's, one at Glasgow, one at Aberdeen, and one at Edinburgh. That at St. Andrew's was founded in 1412---that of Glasgow in 1453---that at Aberdeen in 1500--and that of Edinburgh by James VI. in 1580. The foundation of a new edifice was laid at Edinburgh in 1789. At St. Andrew's there is a chancellor, two principals and eleven professors: the number of students is estimated at one hundred. At Glasgow the number of students is about four hundred, and there are fourteen professors.---Concerning Aberdeen accurate information could not be procured. At Edinburgh there are no less than twenty-three professors, and between six and seven hundred students. Each branch of literature is well provided for, but the medical especially at Edinburgh; and this college has been

for many years past one of the best schools for young physicians. Many of the students are foreigners."

Mr. Christison, one of the masters of the high school of Edinburgh, asserts that

"The wretched income of parish schoolmasters is becoming every day worse. Many of them do not earn *(or rather are not paid)* half so much as a journeyman mason. Accounts have been received from 427 parishes---the average income for each schoolmaster seems to be between 23l. and 24l. a year!---The amount of the income was taken from the master's affidavit, sworn before a justice of the peace. Of these parishes the income of six is less than 10l. a year!"

ART. XI. *Important Discoveries and Experiments, elucidated on Ice, Heat, and Cold, by the Rev. James Hall, A. M. price 2s. 6d.*

OUR author has published a few sermons on particular occasions, at the request of his auditors; but, as they are a species of writing, which requires little method and arrangement, we are not so much surprised those qualities are wanting in the work before us. It is, however, not destitute of importance, but contains many loose scattered hints which deserve consideration, and would not fail to obtain it, if placed in a proper point of view. Mr. H. lessens the consequence some of his observations are entitled to, by reciting a truism or well known fact, as if it were a discovery; for instance,

"With regard to the destruction of these immense bodies of ice, it has been observed, that they are never at rest, except when a-ground, and that their motion is generally from the pole towards the equator: which is an evident mark of the wisdom of Him, whom winds and seas obey, for as the formation of these islands and fields of ice are *(is)* absolutely necessary to the purity and salubrity of the air, so their motion towards the equator tends to melt them down and destroy them, after the end for which they were formed has been accomplished."

Our author, in speaking of the salubrious effects of ice, says,

"But, besides purifying the atmosphere, and consequently, preventing diseases, ice seems absolutely necessary to the production of many, if not all the most valuable tribes of fishes."

In a note of reference from the word atmosphere, Mr. H. informs us, that Lavoisier, the French chymist, has demonstrated that the air of our atmosphere is not a simple homogeneous fluid, but consists of two elastic aeriform bodies, possessing very different properties; one of which is capable of supporting combustion and animal life, and the other is destructive to animals and extinguishes fire. But why does our author go to France to find out this? Dr. Priestley at home could have told him as much in various ways. An apt simile will often aid an argument, and adorn a work: our readers will smile at the two which are contained in the following extract.

"That the herring, mackerel, &c. &c. which visit our coasts, are produced in the cold regions of the north, below the ice, about the pole, there is not a doubt. Driven from their native territories by their enemies the whales, who chase and devour them by thousands, these seek for shelter in shallow waters, where instinct tells them their enemies cannot follow. *Like the Huns, Goths, and Vandals, who, issuing from their woods, during the seventh and eighth century, over-ran the Roman Empire,* so shoals after shoals of fishes, sometimes occupying hundreds of square miles, direct their course to the Southward from below the ice; some along the coasts of Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland, and the coasts of America; others along the coasts of Lapland, Norway, Holland, &c.; others again, at the Orkneys, their fears of being overtaken still increasing; *and young and old treading as it were on the heels of each other,* divide themselves, some making for St. George's Channel, the coast of Ireland, west coast of Scotland, &c. and others, keeping to the eastward, seek for shelter, along the coasts of Caithness, Aberdeenshire, the Frith of Perth,

Forth, &c. the whales being the means in the hands of the Deity for driving these to the abodes of men: and causing that, wherever the earth is barren by reason of long winters and the like, there the seas are fertile, abounding with food for the service of man."

The main design of this little work, is laudable: it is to prove the wholesome effects of ice, and the great benefit it would be of to his majesty's fleets and other ships, going to latitudes where it may be laid on board as store for fresh water, which in purity it even exceeds. That the shipping it, would be attended with less trouble and expence, and the stowage, according to his directions, less cumbersome. There is one, among other advantages in preferring ice, he has omitted to enumerate, and that is, that water when frozen, is freed not merely from the animalculæ which corrupt it, but probably from their very eggs too.

Our author's account of the market of frozen provisions in Russia is curious and entertaining: notwithstanding any thing we have said, we believe the reader will be satisfied with the time he may give to the perusal of the work in question.

THE DRAMA.

THIS month has not been productive of much that is new. Lent and Passion week stand in the way of dramatic novelty. The *Young Roscius* is still the subject of conversation and of curiosity, though the ardor for seeing him, as might naturally, be supposed begins to abate. As he will have been the architect of his own fame, we should have been glad to find him also the architect to finish Drury Lane House. This immense edifice overflowing night after night with spectators, must greatly and rapidly swell its treasury. How respectful then to the public would it be, to appropriate what might be called an unexpected tide of prosperity, to adorn the exterior of the theatre in a manner becoming royal visitors; to remove that which gives every one, approaching the spectacle, an idea of a filthy disgusting brothel, and replace it with such appropriate appendages, as an indulgent bountiful public are entitled to expect. If monopoly, that bane to improvement, be still allowed to the proprietors of our two theatres, let the public not be hourly reminded of what they lose by the door of rivalry being shut to all competitors.

On the 26th of March, their majesties and the princesses honoured Covent-Garden with their presence, and were as usual warmly greeted. The performance was Mrs. Inchbald's To Marry or not to Marry, which was followed by the humorous comedy of Love-a-la-Mode.

Farquhar's admirable comedy of the Beaux' Stratagem was on the same evening performed at Drury Lane, for the purpose of introducing a gentleman in the part of Archer. Although it was announced as his first appearance, little doubt can be entertained but he had previously trod the stage; indeed we have heard, that as a *dilettanti* actor, he was much esteemed by our transatlantic brethren, where he held a respectable military rank. We are sorry we cannot speak very favourably of his performance; but when we say he acquitted himself tolerably, we have said the utmost.

Miss Duncan added to her celebrity, by her excellent representation of Mrs. Sullen.

28th. Mr. Braham who was to have made his appearance in the evening, in the English Fleet, thought proper to withdraw himself, in consequence of a dispute with the manager, relative to some songs which Mr. B. was desirous of singing from

the Cabinet, at Storace's benefit. Mr. Kemble desirous of not shewing any partiality, and not chusing that those airs from the above opera should be hacknied, would not consent to Mr. B.'s singing them. His part in the English Fleet, was, in consequence, undertaken by Mr. Hill. The cause of this change was first explained to the audience by Mr. Blanchard; but Mr. Kemble being called for, he repeated the information, that Braham had resigned his engagement, but he begged to be excused from stating the cause, as it would probably be submitted to the public in another manner. In this situation, he said it was necessary, either to change the play, or to assign the character to Mr. Hill, and it was thought the latter expedient would be most acceptable. The audience were satisfied with this candid explanation, and the piece proceeded without interruption. The letter which Mr. Braham wrote on this occasion, and which was read to this audience, was as follows:

"Mr. Braham presents his compliments to Mr. Brandon, and begs to inform him, that he has *discharged himself*, from the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden; and he requests Mr. Brandon will cause this to be made known. 28th of March, 1805.

On Mr. Braham's subsequent appearance before the public at Mad. Storace's benefit, the public shewed the most pointed disapprobation of his conduct, and it was not till after a considerable delay, that the performance of the evening (the Siege of Belgrade) was suffered to go on without interruption. On this subject we shall only observe, that Mr. B. had been paid most handsomely for the music of the Cabinet, and that that piece might have been selected by Madame Storace, for her benefit, and Mr. Braham would have then had an opportunity of availing himself of any advantages derivable from its popularity.

The new after piece of "*Aggression*, or the *Heroine of Yucatan*," is well calculated, from the splendor of its scenery, to please the young folks during the holidays. The new play of "Who wants a Guinea," is thought to be one of the worst of Mr. Colman's productions. The fable is too uninteresting to deserve description. And the assignment of the characters of the drama was exceedingly injudicious. Mr. Lewis in the character of an Irishman, was truly out of character: in short, we never witnessed less interest exerted in the audience, at any play ever performed on the London boards; and we close our observations on the dull subject, by remarking that, many an author of reputation has written himself into discredit, by considerations like those which we fear set most of our modern playwrights to work.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

VERSES WRITTEN BY THE HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX, ON THE BEAUTIFUL MRS. CREWE, ABOUT THE YEAR 1780.

WHERE the loveliest expression to features is join'd,
By nature's most delicate pencil design'd;
Where blushes unbidden, and smiles without art,
Speak the softness and feeling that dwell in the heart;
Where, in manners enchanting, no blemish we trace,
But the soul keeps the promise we had from the face;
Sure, philosophy, reason, coldness, must prove
Defences unequal to shield us from love!
Then tell me, mysterious enchanter! O tell,
By what wonderful art, by what magical spell,
My heart is so fenc'd, that for once I am wise,
And gaze without raptures on Amoret's eyes;
That my wishes, which never were bounded before,
Are here bounded by friendship, and ask for no more.

Is't reason? No: that my whole life will belie,
For who so at variance as reason and I?
Is't ambition that fills up each chink of my heart,
Nor allows any softer sensation a part?
Oh, no! for in this all the world must agree,
One folly was never sufficient for me.
Is my mind on distress too intensely employ'd,
Or by pleasure relax'd, by variety cloy'd?
For, alike in this only, enjoyment and pain,
Both slacken the springs of those nerves which they strain.
That I've felt each reverse that from fortune can flow,
That I've tasted each bliss that the happiest know,
Has still been the whimsical fate of my life,
Where anguish and joy have been ever at strife.
But, though vers'd in th' extremes both of pleasure and pain,
I am still but too ready to feel them again.
If, then, for this once in my life I am free,
And escape from a snare might catch wiser than me,
'Tis, that beauty alone but imperfectly charms,
For, though brightness may dazzle, 'tis kindness that warms.
As on suns in the winter with pleasure we gaze,
But feel not their warmth, though their splendor we praise,
So beauty our just admiration may claim,
But love, and love only, our hearts can enflame.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

SWEET babe, by death's cold hand, in earliest bloom,
Torn from thy mother's bosom to the tomb:
While o'er thy grave thy drooping parents bend,
Oh may those parents hear a faithful friend,
Nor think thee only born but to bequeath,
Pain at thy birth, and sorrow at thy death.
For when the great eternal day shall come,
Then shall they meet thee at thy happiest home,
And see their first dear pledge of mutual love
Blooming in spotless innocence above.

ON WAR CONTRASTED WITH PEACE.

O SAVAGE War! well may we see,
That rage and death belong to thee;
Like some fell tyger, bath'd in gore,
Eternal fury thou hast swore.

But thou, O PEACE, of heav'nly mind,
Art ever gentle, ever kind,
As is the soft-ey'd turtle-dove,
That cooes in music, breathes in love.

THE FOLLOWING BEAUTIFUL GLEE, COMPOSED BY SHIELD, WAS SUNG BY MESSRS. SHIELD, INCLEDON, TAYLOR, ETC, ON OCCASION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND, APRIL 3.

WHEN warm with hope, in life's aspiring morn,
The tints of fancy every scene adorn;
The glowing landscape charms the poet's view,
And youth believes the fairy prospect true.

But soon experience proves his eye betray'd
And all the picture darkens into shade.
The noble fervor of his early days,
His thirst of fame, his love of honest praise.

All that could make his ardent mind aspire,
And kindle fair ambition's sacred fire!
Like fleeting visions of the heated brain,
Dissolve in poverty, and end in pain.

But the warm beam your patronage bestows,
Shall dissipate at once the Muse's woes;
Raise to bright hopes, and stimulate to fame,
The bard who else had died without a name.

ON A CERTAIN REV. S. S.

WHAT honorary title this,
Assum'd by Huntington—S. S.?
Reviewers, from his strange behaviour,
Presume to read it Sunday *S*haver.
And some will seriously aver,
It marks him *S*urly *S*landerer;
Whilst others of superior skill,
Say it denotes him *S*inner *S*till.
But illustrations, such as these,
Scarce paint the man, and fail to please;
I vainly deem my own before 'em,
It doubtless means—*S*tultus *S*tultorum.

ADVICE TO MISS SOPHIA C— IN THE CHOICE OF A HUSBAND.

PERMIT me Sophia, to propose a man
(You cannot err, if you pursue my plan)
Regard not beauty, and a *tonish* air,
The sure accomplishments to win *some* fair;
Let all his charms be in his mind display'd,
No man is despicable if well made.
Let him in nature and in deeds be just,
True to his word, and sacred to his trust.
In manners gentle, in behaviour plain,
No dupe to flatt'ry, and no slave to gain.
Wise without pride, and without rashness brave;
A soul to spare, to pity, and to save;
With learning to amuse, with sense to please,
And wit to charm with pleasantry and ease;
Let him be sprightly, and of love be full,
For without love the wisest are but dull:
Social let him be, and without flatt'ry sweet,
Be free with other belles if still discreet,
Not high above your rank, nor yet beneath,
And such is to be found, without *Coxheath*.

MODERN DISCOVERIES
AND
IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;
With Notices respecting Men of Letters and Works in Hand.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 16th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

PATENT to Mr. James Ryan, of Doonane, in the Queen's county, Ireland, Engineer to the Undertakers of the Grand Canal for sundry tools, implements, or apparatus for boring the earth.—By this invention, coal, and all kinds of mineral substances, may be cut out in the different strata, in a cheap and expeditious manner, in cores or cylinders, from one to twenty inches and upwards in length, and from two to twenty inches and upwards in diameter, so as to be taken up entire at any depth that has hitherto been bored; by which, not only the quality of such minerals and substances, but also the declination or dip of the strata, can be ascertained beyond a possibility of mistake. The tools, implements, or apparatus, may also be applied advantageously to the purpose of sinking for wells, and giving vent to subterraneous water in bogs, and draining mines and grounds, and ventilating pits, and other beneficial purposes.

Patent to William Warris, of Sheffield, in the County of York, Optician: for an improvement in the mounting of glasses, commonly called Opera Glasses.—The improvement permits all the tubes to be drawn out to their full length, so as to give the greatest possible extension, whereas in those of the common construction, the widest draw is as much shorter than the smallest, as the conjoint thickness of the spring heads, being nearly one third part of the opera glass. From the form of the opera glasses of the common construction, the eyes of the springs are very liable to be injured by wear, which inconvenience is obviated by this improvement.

Mr. J. W. Boswell has proposed a method of ascertaining the tonnage of ships, founded on principles of hydrostaticks, similar to those used for ascertaining the specific gravity of different bodies, and the basis of it is the different weight which the same body will exhibit in two fluids of different density.

The silver medal, has been voted by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, to the Chevalier A. N. Coelcrantz, of Sweden, for his improved safety-valve for steam-engines, containing a vacuum-valve in the same hole of the boiler. We are informed he has begun, and is pursuing a set of experiments, with the intention of regulating by this safety-piston, the quantity of admitted air to fire grates, and to effect thereby a new mode of regulating the fire, and the elasticity of them in boilers, with less expenditure of fuel and of force than usual.

A patent has been granted to Robert Brown, of Nottingham, lace manufacturer, for a machine to be affixed or attached to a horizonal warp, or Vandyke knitting frame, for the purpose of manufacturing by a more simple, neat, and expeditious method, lace or net-work of various figures and qualities, with thread, silk, cotton, worsted, or other materials produced from animal, vegetable, or mineral substances.

Mr. Thomas A. Knight has communicated the result of some successful experiments and observations on the sap of trees, to Sir Joseph Banks. They do great credit to the perseverance and talents of this gentleman.

Mr. Robert Raines, jun. of the town and port of Hull, in the county of York, tanner and glue manufacturer, has obtained a patent for the making and manufacturing of hard glue from the tail, fins, and other parts of the whale fish.

Among the proofs of that attention which is paid, at present to agriculture in Europe, there has lately occurred a remarkable one in Russia. The Emperor Alexander has determined to have every government in his vast empire, surveyed by a practical agriculturalist, for the purpose of making reports similar to those which our Board of Agriculture has published of the English counties. The Russian minister M. Novossilsoff, while in England, engaged the Rev. Arthur Young to go to Russia, to draw up the first of these reports for the government of Moscow. This is the third imitation of our farming reports which have taken place. Many Irish ones have been printed; and those of the French departments have been completed by order of Bonaparte. General Washington recommended the

same plan in America. A Board of Agriculture on a very extensive scale is to be established at St. Petersburgh. Thus those laudable exertions of Sir John Sinclair, which have been of such incalculable benefit to Britain, have been likewise the means of animating the rest of Europe to copy an example pregnant with private and public prosperity.

The experiment made a few days since, at the implement warehouse in Piccadilly, in re-thrashing some wheat straw, purchased in the Haymarket, shews the importance of adopting some other mode of separating and preserving the first necessary of life from waste and destruction. It appears by this experiment, that a ninth part of the produce of the corn, as sent to the market in the straw, through bad threshing, and which amounts to the enormous loss of 150 quarters per week, in the straw consumed in London! This is undoubtedly a national concern, and should be fully pressed upon the minds of the farmers, to pay particular attention to this part of their interest. We understand this straw was re-thrashed by a new machine worked by hand, which it is affirmed, does not injure the straw, and doubles the work of the flail.

The President of the United States has sent Captain Lewis to reconnoitre the sources of the great river Missowri; he will afterwards endeavour to penetrate to Nootka Sound.

Oil of amber, is discovered to be an excellent remedy for the ague. When the fit is coming on, nine drops are to be taken in a little tea; the quantity is to be increased two drops morning and evening, and to be continued till the complaint is removed, which generally happens in eight or ten days.

De Wilde has finished a picture from the scene in the Honey Moon in which Collins so admirably distinguishes himself as the mock governor. The portraits of Miss Duncan and Elliston are introduced in the picture.

A mechanic at Bombay has discovered a process, by which to extract from the saw dust and shavings made in building a vessel, as much tar as is sufficient for her outfit.

We are happy to find that that monument of British genius and taste, the Shakspeare Gallery, has been re-opened to the public. The paintings are in high preservation and well arranged.

The Emperor of Russia has caused two vessels to be fitted out, which have sailed some time since on a voyage of discovery round the world. The learned anticipate with pleasure the result of the labours of the scientific who embarked in this expedition.

The new edition of the Artists' Repository, entirely revised, corrected, and greatly augmented, is now almost complete: it is a work which developes the principles of the polite Arts, for the instruction of those young persons whose genius prompts them to this entertaining and useful study. It commences with the elementary principles of art, and details at large the rules of proportions, of handling, of measuring the human figure; it contains also a complete Compendium of Colours, with the methods of applying them; a Dissertation on Painting in Water Colours, Crayons, and Oil; the Methods of Engraving in Stroke, Chalks, Metzotinto, Aquatinta, and on Wood: the Principles and Practice of Sculpture, Perspective, Architecture, and Landscape; a copious Dictionary of Terms used in the Arts; the whole comprehending an extensive variety of requisite information, not only for youth, but also for those whose taste and judgment are mature, the work includes nearly 400 plates, of which the greater part is new.

A few persons of the clergy and laity, whose habits of reading have led them to an acquaintance with many curious tracts, which, they have frequently observed, were extremely interesting, and remarkably applicable to the present times, have resolved to bring them into public notice, by reprinting them. They have accordingly associated for this express purpose; and have formed themselves into a Society. Their object is to present to men of letters, and especially to the clergy, a selection of old tracts, principally upon important subjects in divinity, which probably would seldom meet their eye in the usual course of reading. They propose, therefore, to republish, from time to time, (in proportion to the means and encouragement which they receive) such pieces as they shall judge to be generally interesting and useful, in octavo pamphlets; to be printed in a good type, and upon good paper, with a view to their forming an handsome volume when collected and bound.

The following tracts have already been republished by the Society, viz. 1. Dr. Waterland's Discourse on Rege-

neration, price 1s. 6d. 2. Dr. Winchester's Dissertation on the Seventeenth Article of the Church of England, price 2s. 6d. 3. Dr. Waterland's Summary View of the Doctrine of Justification, price 1s. 6d.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, 4. Containing Bishop Barlow's Account of the Hampton Court Conference, price 1s. 6d.

THE Political Law of Germany, by Professor Gomer, has been condemned by the magistracy of Germany, and the whole edition of 1500 copies confiscated! The publisher of it has also been fined. Our curiosity is naturally excited by this event to see the work, and we trust it will ere long be gratified, as some copies had, no doubt, found their way abroad.

A THIRD and fourth volume of the Veda has been discovered in the library at Paris, by M. Hagemann, a German, well known for his acquaintance with oriental literature. Volney supposes them to be at least eight hundred years old.

MR. Hayley is now preparing for the press, an octavo edition of his interesting Life of COWPER, the poet. He has also in the press an elegant volume of original Ballads, chiefly founded on anecdotes of different animals.

A SOCIETY has been established in Prussia for the purpose of sending Missionaries every year to Africa, not on the foolish system of some of our English enthusiasts, but to unite with their religious functions, a knowledge of arts and sciences. Two missionaries have been already sent to the coast of Guinea.

A NEW Translation of the Paradise Lost of our immortal author, has recently made its appearance at Paris. It is by M. Monneron, and is infinitely more faithful than that of the Abbe Delille, who has taken the greatest liberties in retrenching and adding. We are happy to see the growing taste of the French nation for the production of our countrymen.

MR. Fuseli has nearly completed for the press a second edition of Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters.

PROFESSOR Danzell, of Hamburgh, made, during last year, a second experiment of the mechanism he has invented for the direction of ærostatic machines. He is said to have obtained a progress, in a right line, of twelve feet in a second, which is nearly equal to three leagues in an hour, although he did not bring half his means into action. On the same day he made an essay with another machine for the same use, the result of which was not less successful. He has since published the principles of his discovery in a pamphlet.

THE class of physical and mathematical sciences of the National Institute of France, in its sitting of the 2d Pluviose, year XII. elected the following corresponding members. Messrs. Leblond, engineer, returned from Cayenne; Bernard, engineer and astronomer, at Bagnols; Simons, physician, at London; Crell, German chymist; Thunberg, the successor of Linnæus, in Sweden, who made the voyage to Japan; Bugge, astronomer to the King of Denmark; Gosse, chymist, at Geneva; Proust, chymist, at Madrid; Cugnoli, astronomer, at Modena; Reboul, to whom we are indebted for the measures made in the Pyrennees; Mendoza, a Spaniard, settled at London, known by his important works on navigation. They were all correspondents of the Academy of Sciences in 1793.

SIR William Forbes, of Pitsligo, is occupied in preparing for the press, an Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Beattie, which will include many of his original letters.

A SOCIETY of Painters in water colours, have opened an exhibition in Lower Brook street. It consists of above 200 drawings. The artists who have founded this new exhibition are the following: G. Barrett, J. Chrystall, W. S. Gilpin, J. Glover, J. Havell, R. Hills, J. Holworthy, J. C. Nattes, F. Nicholson, S. Rigaud, S. Spelling, N. Pocock, W. F. Wells, C. Varley, W. H. Pyne, and J. Varley.

AN Illustration of the Works of Robert Burns is in great forwardness, and shortly will be published: it will consist of twenty-one plates, representing the local scenery described in the poems of that original and highly esteemed Scottish bard. The drawings and engravings are by J. Storer and J. Greig, and include some of the boldest and most romantic displays of nature in North Britain.

THE first volume of Select Views of London and its Environs, containing forty highly-finished engravings, from original paintings and drawings, with letter-press descriptions. This work is just completed in two volumes, and contains one hundred engravings. It does great credit to the artists.

A POEM has just made its appearance

in Vienna, entitled Hapsbourg, the subject of which is the history of the House of Austria. The author, Baron Ferdinand de Geramb, has done homage to the Emperor in it, and presented him with a copy last December, but it has not till now reached the public. Nothing can exceed the magnificence in which it is printed, it comprises seven sheets in folio, and it is said, the expence amounts to 20,000 florins. Each page is enriched with a superb allegorical engraving; and it is asserted to have gone through two thousand copies, the most of which are bound in vellum, embroidered with gold.

So rapidly do the Anglo-Americans spread over the American continent, that in a settlement upon the Ohio, 740 miles from the sea, where in the year 1787, only one hundred colonists could be found, 6,700 are now established, and docks have been formed from which last year eleven merchant-vessels were launched.

It has been lately ascertained by M. Vince, a celebrated Italian engineer, that at the late inundation of the Tiber, the water rose forty-two Roman palms above its ordinary level, which is on the whole higher than in any former inundation. The event was so extraordinary and disastrous in its consequences, that a monument is to be erected on the banks to perpetuate it. The greatest preceding inundation occured in 1750, but that of the present year was four palms higher. On the 31st January, all the neighbouring plains round the city were covered; and in the Jewish division, the water rose to the first stories, and did not retire to its bed till the day of the purification.

At a meeting of the committee of the Philanthropic Society a few days since, Mr. G. E. Williams was elected organist to that institution after a contested trial of professional abilities: of 16 votes, 13 were in his favour.

Accounts have been received from the Baptist Missionaries at Serampore, down to August 14th, 1804. They were all in good health, and actively employed at that date Five Hindoos were baptised, and added to the church in the preceding April, although they had to regret the instability of some of their baptised countrymen. The printing of the Old Testament in Bengalee proceeds, and the books of Moses, in that language, with many copies of the New Testament, and of tracts on the christian religion, continue to be extensively distributed. The whole of the New Testament is translated into Hindostanee, and several other books into two other Indian languages. These will be printed when time and funds are obtained for the purpose. They have also resolved to print 10,000 copies of the Gospel of Luke, the Acts of the Apostles, and the epistles, in Bengalee, for the purpose of distribution.

The court of directors of the East India Company have appointed the Rev. Samuel Henly, Principal of the college at Hertford castle; and Jonathan Scott is appointed Oriental Professor.

The workmen have begun to make the necessary preparations in that charming place, Russel Square, for the base of the statue of the late Duke of Bedford; the committee of subscribers have determined, that the statue shall be placed in the centre of the south side of the square, with the face towards Bloomsbury Square: two gates of communication will leave to the public a constant open view of the figure.

It will be of bronze, ten feet in height, the steps and pedestal sixteen feet. The pedestal is to be of granite, embellished with agricultural figures and implements, in bronze. The spot of ground fixed on is highly appropriate, and the trees of the square will form an admirable back ground. From the magnificent sum which has been allotted by the committee for its erection, and the known talents of the artist employed, there can be no doubt but that it will be the grandest statue of the kind in Europe, and alike an object of national pride and ornament.

Mr. Opie undertook, at the request of a Mr. Parker of Lancashire, to paint the young Roscius in the character of Norval, for 100 guineas, fifty of which were paid down. On hearing that it was intended to be exhibited at the Royal Academy, Mr. Betty remonstrated against it to the painter, on the silly ground that it would injure the sale of the print: the artist naturally dissented from that opinion, and added, that he was at perfect liberty to exhibit it, and consequently should exercise that right, by sending it to the exhibition, which he did. Mr. Betty then wrote to the Hanging Committee of the Academy, requesting their interference, and demanding the picture to be returned; they justly replied, they had nothing to do with disputes between

painters and their employers; their duty was to see all the pictures properly placed, and that they had done so by Mr. Opie's, and could by no means suffer its removal. An application was after this made by Mr. Parker to Mr. Opie, *insisting* on the non-exhibition of the picture. The artist, in answer to this, spiritedly returned Mr. P. his deposit of fifty guineas, at the same time informing him, that he was perfectly authorized by Mr. P.'s letters to exhibit the picture, even if it had become his property; but deeming it now exclusively his own, all difficulties on this subject ceased. The reply to this, charged the artist at his peril to exhibit it; in consequence of which Mrs. Opie meeting Mr. Erskine, at an assembly, told him the story, and with peculiar address added, "and now, Sir, you must allow me *to retain you in support of our cause!*" Mr. E. took out his pocket book, and entering this *special retainer*, very gallantly replied, "the cause of a lady has the *fairest* claim on my best support." The whole length portrait of Norval, and another of the youth in Hamlet, are hung centrically in the Academy with only one picture between them.

Slavery has just been totally abolished in Denmark; how long will England continue to disgrace its national character by this abominable system?

Proh Curia, inversique mores!

Two beautiful engravings have just made their appearance. They are the likenesses of two celebrated racers, the property of the Earl of Darlington, viz. Muley Moloch, and Hap-Hazard. They are both executed in a very masterly style in stroke, by Messrs. W. and G. Cooke, from drawings from the life, by Mr. Marshall. The prints are twenty-four inches by eighteen.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, has voted ten guineas to Mr. John Antis of Fulneck, near Leeds, for the invention of a valuable machine, to ascertain the number of lifts made from a mine, in any given time. The fraud practised by the banksmen, in accounting for the quantity of coals procured from a pit, will by this contrivance be effectually prevented. It is conceived its advantages may be applicable to tin, lead, and other mines.

The same Society has also voted the gold medal to Thomas Plowman, Esq. of Broome, in Norfolk, for the invention of a sheep-fold, on an improved and very simple principle, combining many advantages over the old and expensive method of folding by hurdles; as the whole fold can also be removed with ease at all times, it will be found peculiarly useful in feeding off turnips on the land in frosty weather, when hurdles cannot be used. One man can remove a fold to contain 300 sheep in five minutes, which by the old method, frequently takes some hours to accomplish. As the saving of labour in agriculture is a leading object, no doubt can be entertained of seeing it in a very few years generally adopted.

The Inquisition is in the habit of publishing every year a list of works which are forbid; among those condemned by these holy bigots, are the beauties of Thomas and Pierre Corneille, Locke on the Human Understanding, Pope's Works, Portalis's Discourse on the Re-establishment of Worship, The Decade Philosophique, &c. We are astonished any European government can at this period tolerate so disgusting and arbitrary an institution.

In the Journal de Paris is the following information: "Government is about to order the re-establishment of the useful and respectable institution in the *Rue de Baylon*, to prepare foreign missionaries. We say useful, with regard to commercial relations, which it can favor in a most eminent manner; and respectable, with regard to religion, to preach the dogmas and morals of which it sends its members to the most savage, distant, and unhealthy countries. We recollect, yet with tender emotion, the services rendered to humanity, by Barthelemi de la Casa, by Xavier, by Vincent de Paul, by L'Ami Tachard, &c. The two superintendants talked of are the Abbes Fouche and Talleyrand. The number of missionaries will be 500, of whom fifty are destined to the East Indies, 100 for China, the same number for Africa, and 50 for islands in the South Sea, particularly Otaheite: the rest will be sent by government, in compliance with the request of the Canadian Indians to that part of North America."

M. Lussac, in a late ærostatic voyage, when at the height of 21,487 feet, filled a glass vessel with the air of that elevation, and another 300 feet higher; and on his return to Paris, this air was carefully analysed, and proved to be identically the same with the air obtained in the court-yard of the Polytechnic

School. The experiments of Messrs. Cavendish, Macarty, Berthollet, and Davy had previously established, that the composition of the atmosphere is the same over all the surface of the earth; and M. Lussac, supported by the experiments of Messrs. Saussure, on the Col du Geant, and on the summit of Mont Blanc, has now proved that the atmosphere is the same at the greatest heights to which we can ascend as on the surface of the earth.

Bloomsbury-Square is about to be planted, and a cenotaph in a pyramidical centre at the expence of the Duke of Bedford, to the memory of his illustrious ancestor Lord Wm. Russel; and a rostral column is to be erected in Tavistoc-square, to the memory of Admiral Russel, who defeated the French fleet off La Hogue, in 1692.

The Emperor of Russia has granted ample emancipation to the Jews in his dominions. An Ukase of the 9th. ult. grants them the privilege of educating their children in any of the schools and universities of the empire; or they may establish schools at their own expence. Such Jews who may become magistrates, if in Poland, must wear the Polish habit, and in Russia that of Germany. The Jews are separated into four classes, labourers, mechanics, merchants, and citizens. All the labourers are declared free, and, as well as mechanics, have liberty of purchasing uncultivated land; which after five years is to be free from all taxes. Those not able to purchase, will have lands assigned them. The Rabbins are prohibited from inflicting punishments, such as severe fasts, execrations, &c. under the penalty of 50 rix-dollars for the first offence, 100 for the second; and banishment to Siberia for the third.

It has been fully ascertained, that wool cut from diseased sheep, is greatly inferior to that taken from an animal in health, and that the cloth made of it is destitute of strength. Hair is similarly affected by the disease of the animal on which it grows, as are feathers, and even ivory. The feathers of birds that die of any disorder, have very little elasticity, their barbs become matted when exposed to the least humidity, and are more readily affected by insects, and in a short time resolve to dust.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

At no period of our history has there been a deeper and stronger impression made on the public mind than in the interval since our last account of public affairs. The decision of the House of Commons on the flagrant misconduct of Lord Melville, was received with universal approbation. Even the advocates for that administration, which has for so many years been marked chiefly by the extent of its demands for money and its negligence in the expenditure, were compelled by the general opinion to join in the universal censure, which attended the disgrace of the fallen delinquent. The eyes of the nation were opened by this transaction to a sense of its condition. To have been for nearly twenty years under the administration of a man, the intimate friend of the fallen delinquent, or rather, it may have been said, to have been under the administration of two colleagues in office, bound together by the strongest ties of friendship and mutual interest; to have reposed in these men the utmost confidence; to have left to their disposal sums of money far beyond what any other country in the world trusted at any time to an administration; to find all its expectations blasted, and the administration disgraced by the meanest act with which men of any sense of dignity are contaminated; such a breach of confidence shocked the boldest advocates for the introduction of that system into our government, at the same time that it justified in the eyes of all honest men the opposition which had been made to it by a small and firm phalanx, attached to the constitution of the country and the rights of the king and people.

Confidence was the term most used by Mr. Pitt during the many years of his eventful and extravagant administration. The sums voted by parliament are incredible, and what is more strange he was called a great financier, who scarcely gave himself any trouble to devise means little burthensome to the subject in raising the supplies, and still less in their expenditure. What must have been the state of the finances in every department, when in so important a one as the navy, such great abuses and malpractices have been discovered? What is the use of assigning salaries to great officers, when by a lucky hit in the funds or the purchase of navy bills, all done with the public money, a sum is raised in one morning, that will purchase the fee-sim-

ple of an estate, in annual rent double the amount of the salary of the great delinquent.

Various were the attempts to stifle the inquiry, and nothing can equal the profligacy of some of the public newspapers upon this occasion. They endeavoured to represent the attempt at public justice, as an attack upon an individual, merely with a view to get his place, and they wished to represent every one, who applauded the commissioners who drew up the tenth report, as merely the agents of faction. The reason for this conduct in the public newspapers which so disgraced themselves is obvious; and the public ought in future to be upon its guard against such treacherous underminers of every thing which is great and honourable, and which would degrade the British press into as low a state as any upon the continent. Parties there must be in a government like ours, and very useful they are, but there are limits to the support to be given to any party, and a newspaper which could declare the tenth report to be from beginning to end almost a tissue of calumnies, is worthy of the patronage only of those men who are principals or aiders and abetters in the plunder of the public purse.

Among the decrees to soften the indignation of the public, one was, that it had received no injury; as if it were possible, that a clerk from a small salary could in a short period of time accumulate a princely fortune, or that the person who connived at such a proceeding, could execute with firmness in other instances, the office committed to his charge. Losses to the public have been ascertained by the tenth report, but they are probably a very small portion of those which it has experienced; and the speaker in the common hall of the city of London, who asserted that during the late war upwards of twenty millions had been wasted, and that five hundred clerks for nine years would not be able to investigate the whole of the proceedings, erred chiefly in the smallness of the sum by which the public has been a loser by the want of attention to its expenditure. If he had said ten times twenty millions, he would have been nearer the mark: for the strictest inquiry is necessary, when such defaulters are discovered, into every item of the national expences: and the barrack department, the army expenditure, and every part of our finances, to establish precisely what has been received, and what and how paid during the whole of Mr. Pitt's administration, ought to be strictly scrutinized.

Another strange story was propagated, and the sacred name of the king abused to diminish the opprobrium attached to Lord Melville's conduct. It was said, that the sovereign himself had written to the fallen and degraded minister, to console him under his misfortunes and to express approbation of his general conduct, as a faithful servant to the crown. As if it were possible that the king would stile him a faithful servant who had been detected in a breach of duty to him, by breaking an act of parliament, expressly made against such delinquencies: or as if it were possible to conceive him to be a faithful servant, who had made his high post a screen for the basest transactions. It is not possible, that after the House of Commons had declared Lord Melville to have been guilty of a gross violation of the law and a high breach of duty, that the sovereign of this country, and particularly the present sovereign, should rashly have placed himself thus between the commons and the delinquent; and we must therefore look upon this as an invention of the party, which is now trembling at the expected inquiry into all its abuses, and whose misgotten prey is soon likely to be torn from its grasp. The holidays very fortunately interfered in favour of the delinquent, and the conduct of the house of commons proves how far it was pursuing vindictive measures. The public recollects with what severity Mr. Dundas, now Lord Melville, pursued Sir Thomas Rumbold: under what penalties he was bound: how closely his property was tied up: yet in the case of Lord Melville the house was content to declare him guilty of a high breach of duty, to lay its resolutions at the foot of the throne, and to leave him at liberty, and in the full enjoyment of his property, till the house was resumed, and the inquiry was renewed. There might be magnanimity in this conduct, yet it may be doubted whether this example is not of mischievous tendency. The higher the post of a guilty person, the more difficult is it to come at the full extent of his guilt: and surely no better precedent could be followed than that which the delinquent himself had made in an affair of far less importance to the public;

nec lex est justior ulla,
Quam necis artifices arte perire suâ.

But the holidays, if they might be said in one sense to be in favour of the

party, with which the delinquent was so intimately connected, were in another as hurtful to its interests. They gave an opportunity to the nation to revolve coolly on the nature of the crime committed, and to its representatives to learn the sense of their constituents. The city of London met in full common hall to inquire into the abuses of the public measures, as laid open by the tenth report, and voted unanimously various propositions; one only was not unanimous, as a single hand was held up against it. These resolutions approved the conduct of the commissioners, reprobated that of Lord Melville, exhorted the members to use their utmost endeavours to promote a strict inquiry into the public expenditure, and to bring to justice all those who had been any ways concerned in the late atrocious breaches of confidence in their respective offices. A petition was voted to be presented to the House of Commons, requesting them to pursue their inquiries against every delinquent in these base transactions, and the unanimity with which the whole was conducted, is a convincing proof, that a similar sentiment pervades the nation, and that all the efforts to screen the delinquents from public justice, will plunge them only more deeply into the mire, and draw after them all their supporters. The four members of the city, who had all agreed in the vote, that Lord Melville was guilty of a gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty, were present upon this occasion; received the applauses of their fellow citizens; and declared their resolution to persist in the performance of a rigid and exact attention to justice.

The situation of Mr. Pitt was thus rendered extremely embarrassing. Lord Melville, upon the vote of the House of Commons, had resigned his situation as first lord of the admiralty, and to find a successor for this high and responsible situation was difficult, not only from the precarious situation of the premier minister himself, but the disgrace of the great delinquent, and the respect which the nation entertained for Lord St. Vincent, who had been so unworthily removed from that situation, and pursued with the utmost acrimony of libel by the party whose base and treacherous conduct he was a great instrument in laying open to the public. Many persons were named for the office of first lord of the admiralty; but all being persons of very moderate talents, it was evident that Mr. Pitt began to feel how much he had sunk in general estimation, and that he could not promise to himself any firm support to his own administration. Lord Melville was his right arm; as that was torn off, he became in the cabinet much inferior to Lord Sidmouth, nor could he rely upon retaining a seat at that board a moment longer than it might suit the purposes of the man whom he had treated with such gross contempt, and with whom he had condescended again to act rather than to quit his post.

In this situation of the country, intelligence both from the East and West Indies excited some alarm. In the East Indies our arms, it was said to be certain, had received such a check, as might compel us to attend more to the preservation of the possessions which we had before Lord Wellesley's administration, than to pursue his wild measures for a farther increase of territory. In the West Indies the arrival of the French fleet produced considerable agitation; but its success did not seem to answer the expectations of the enemy. A considerable force was landed in the island of Dominica, and the British troops, under the necessity of abandoning the town to them, retired to a fort, whence by the last accounts they had not been driven, and there was some reason to believe that the French would be compelled to abandon the enterprize. If however a second fleet has escaped from France and reached the West Indies, as has been asserted, very serious intelligence may, in the course of the next month, be expected from that quarter. This makes it of more consequence, that the admiralty should be placed in efficient hands, that whilst the House of Commons is employed in pursuing our domestic enemies, our brave sailors may, with their accustomed valour, be properly directed to the attack of the less dangerous foe abroad.

Continental politics have undergone very little change. France had in reality the whole command of Italy: the name, under which it exercises the authority, is of little consequence. Bonaparte has chosen to be a king as well as an emperor: his intentions needed only to be known, and he became king of Italy. What is to be the extent of his kingdom, must depend upon his good pleasure: for such has been the strange conduct of our own country, that we seem to possess no mean of thwarting any of his measures. He is on the road to Milan,

to be crowned; and the pope, after purifying the republic from its iniquities, is on the return to his capital, taking Milan in his route, by way of increasing the solemnities of the new kingdom. If Milan is to be the head of the new kingdom, the pope may be still permitted to hold the temporal possession of what is called St. Peter's patrimony, and Naples will retain the name of an independent kingdom: but it is scarcely probable that the ambition of Bonaparte will be long contented with even this shadow of divided authority, and he will attempt to consolidate all the states of Italy into one kingdom. In this case the pope will sink gradually into a mere bishop, the primate of the catholic world: his anathemas will be disregarded; his altars will be daily forsaken; and Rome will at last be buried in its ruins. This is a consummation for which every good protestant must devoutly pray; and, when Italy is recovered from the debasing superstition under which it has so long groaned, it may cease to be the vassal of France and become of some importance again in the history of Europe. At present it strengthens considerably the hands of the French emperor: Genoa is now employed in building him ships, and is to furnish him with six thousand sailors. The other parts of Italy will render him some assistance in this manner, and it is to be feared, that whilst our enormous expenditure is the cause of so much disquiet, he has silently been preparing, at a very small expence, a naval force, with which he means to contend with us for the dominion of the sea.

Spain continues its preparations, and has begun in its usual manner an attack upon Gibraltar. The taking of two or or three men at an out-post, furnished an article for the Madrid Gazette; but it will only tend to set our men upon their guard: every person, who has a command at that fort, will be ordered to his post; for it would be disgraceful in any man, bearing the king's commission, to receive in England his pay as an officer, entrusted with an important command at Gibraltar, and to be idling his time here, whilst the French and Spaniards are employing every art of war to drive us from the rock. There is a probability, however, that Bonaparte's knowledge of the little utility of forts will prevent him from permitting the Spaniards to lavish their money and their troops in so unprofitable an attack, and he will employ both in measures that he thinks of greater consequence. Portugal must either purchase its neutrality at a very high rate, or undergo the risque of an invasion, for which it is ill prepared, and which may end in its chief families securing a retreat in the Brasils.

Prussia seems to pay little attention to the offer of our money. The rumours of the march of its troops have subsided. She has her own politics to pursue, and they are by no means calculated to render us effectual assistance in this war. Strengthening herself in Greece, she may soon strike a blow in that quarter: but the Turk is the most likely to be a sufferer, and who knows that the kingdom of Greece may not soon be established under the auspices of Prussia, to balance that of Italy under the French influence? Austria continues to attend to its own territories: the German body quietly submits to Hanover being retained by the French; and Prussia is disposed to take advantage of any arrangement to be made on the return of peace, by which it presumes that the possessor of the throne of England shall be debarred from having any possessions on the continent. Holland is undergoing the ceremony of voting for its new constitution. Denmark is quietly pursuing the same wise system by which its affairs have long been managed; and Sweden, however desirous its prince may be to engage in war, places the most powerful obstacles to his ambition.

America, (or rather we should say the American States) presents a striking contrast when compared with its original. Whilst Europe was groaning under taxes, and divided by various factions on civil and religious subjects, Jefferson, the president addressed, the congress on his re-election, and in returning thanks for the honour done to him, placed before it a succinct account of his last administration. The abolition of internal taxes, the diminution of the national debt, the prospect of its speedy extinction, and the application of the funds for that extinction to the improvement of each State, the maintenance of the liberty of the press, and the determination to support religious toleration, were the chief features of this address; and as long as the country is governed by such wise counsels, there is every reason to anticipate increasing prosperity. In fact, the two questions of the liberty of the press and religious toleration are now trying on a

large scale in America; the libels on Mr. Jefferson were endless, yet they did not prevent his re-election; Louisiana is of a different religion from the rest of the country, yet not the least infringement is made, or is to be made on that account in its civil affairs. By leaving men so much at liberty to discuss the subjects of the greatest importance to them, religion and politics, their minds will be gradually enlarged, popery will gradually decay, and men will be ashamed to support those arbitrary doctrines, which are maintained in Europe.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Catholic petition was on March the 25th introduced into both houses: into the upper by Lord Grenville, into the lower by C. Fox. It contained a respectful application for the restoration of the rights due to them as British subjects, and a disavowal of all those tenets which protestants imputed to them as favouring the pretensions of the pope to interfere with the civil concerns of any country. In the House of Lords, Lord Hawkesbury declared his intentions of opposing it, and in the lower house Mr. Cartwright expressed his surprise that such a petition could have been brought forward, when an insurmountable objection to its success was known to exist. Mr. Fox replied that he could not constitutionally know of any insurmountable objection to the petition, and gave notice of bringing forward a motion upon it on the 9th of May. It is singular that on the same day that the catholic petition was printed in the newspapers, there appeared near to it the answer of the emperor of France to the presidents of the protestant communions, in which he declared his desire that it should be known that his "firm resolve and wish are "to maintain the liberty of worship. "The empire of the law ends, where "the indefinite empire of conscience be-"gins. Neither the law nor the sove-"reign can do any thing against that "liberty."

The plan of Mr. Pitt for reducing the militia which had been reprobated by the signatures of thirty-two field officers of the militia, excited a debate, in which Mr. Windham attacked Mr. Pitt in a manner drawing repeated laughs from all quarters of the house. Lord Euston spoke with dignity, expressing his hopes, that if the militia were to be reduced, the plan would be carried into execution with decorum and without injury to discipline, as the last attempt, when the bounties were given to the militia for the expedition to Holland, the whole country through which they passed presented nothing but scenes of riot and confusion. The opposition to the measure was pushed to a division, when there appeared for it 158, against it 59. On the motion for its commitment, the enlisting for a limited time was recommended by General Fitzpatrick and Mr. Fox; but Mr. Pitt declared his intentions of opposing such a measure. The third reading occasioned a debate in which the former objections were renewed, but with little novelty in the argument: Mr. Fox considered it as brought in to supply the deficiencies of the parish bill, a bill brought in merely as something new, and to countenance the charges against the late administration. Being established on no fixed principles, it necessarily failed, and this measure was one of the shuffling, unsystematic, temporising expediences, which characterised all Mr. Pitt's temporary proceedings. After abundant censure and little defence, the bill passed.

The affairs of India occasioned a debate which was introduced by Mr. Francis, who gave a succinct history of our establishments in that country, and the nature of our policy from the time that we ceased to be merely a commercial company, and became possessed of sovereign authority in that quarter of the world. He concluded his speech by moving that "this house adheres to the "principles established by its unanimous "resolutions on the 28th of May 1784, "and recognised by the acts of the 24th "and the 33d years of his present ma-"jesty, that to pursue schemes of con-"quest and aggrandisement in India, is "repugnant to the wish, the honour and "the policy of this country." Lord Castlereagh considered the extension of our territory in India to be absolutely necessary for the security of our commerce, and that we were forced to it by the machinations of France. He entered into a history and vindication of our wars, represented the general disposition of the Mahrattas towards the English as pacific, but altered by the introduction of French officers and other means to produce the present hostile measures. Dr. Lawrence charged the house with neglecting the interests of thirty millions of people. Mr. Huddlestone gave an interesting account of the real situation of the directors of the East India Company, by which it

appears that they have little controul over political measures in the east, which have devolved chiefly to the board of that name, and of course the ministers are answerable for the wars that have lately taken place with the native powers. Mr. Pitt justified the wars on the plea of our security, and the danger to be apprehended from the French, if the native powers were left under their influence: and Mr. Fox reprobated Mr. Pitt's general language upon this subject, observing that in the course of the Roman history, we never find that the Romans allow themselves to be wrong, and in the beginning of every war find or make a sufficient pretext for commencing hostilities. Several other members spoke upon the subject, some passing encomiums on Marquis Wellesley, but all concurring in approbation of the appointment of Marquis Cornwallis, and trusting to his acknowledged prudence, firmness, and moderation, for allaying the discontents of India, and restoring those distracted regions to a state of tranquillity. The debate was terminated by a motion for the order of the day, which was passed in the affirmative, there being on a division a majority of fifty-nine in favour of the minister.

The great debate on Lord Melville's guilt, was on the 10th of April introduced by Mr. Whitbread in a long and able speech, in which he gave first, a history of the appointment and progress of the commission for naval inquiry, which had detected so many criminals, whom it was now his lot to bring to justice. The importance of such a measure was evident, and the public must see that however high the criminal, he would not be permitted to escape with impunity. If the contrary should be the case, then might the vulgar language be allowed to be true, and the members of that house would be considered as void of all the high sentiments by which statesmen should be actuated, and pursuing in every measure their own private emolument. The parties involved in this transaction are numerous: Lord Melville, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Mark Sprott, The Bank of England also appears upon the stage, and its conduct will require investigation; and there is reason to believe that the character of the present first lord of the treasury is in some degree committed in the report of the commissioners. With respect to the latter, if he was, as there is every reason to believe, informed, that the public money was employed in a manner contrary to act of parliament, and took no steps to put a stop to such an iniquitous practice, his conduct betrayed to say the least, a very culpable negligence, and his connivance at a participation in the profits of such a transaction must be highly criminal.

Lord Melville, against whom the charge is now brought is not an unprotected individual; he has been many years in office, and recommended himself to the public by his zeal for the reform of abuses, and his anxiety to have a regulated system of œconomy in every part of the public expenditure. Many regulations were in consequence made, and among them one, that the paymaster of the forces and the treasurer of the navy should have a specific salary; that the latter should not draw any part of the public money till it was wanted for the public service, and should act as an accountant, not as a banker to the nation. Mr. Barre was at that time in possession of the office, and he anticipated the wishes of the legislature, by paying the whole of his balance into the bank, and it can be proved that he never afterwards received any emolument directly or indirectly from the public purse beyond his specific salary. What Lord Melville, his successor, did, for the few months he was in office, is not known; but Lord Bayning, who succeeded, made no scruple of declaring to the commissioners, that he had derived no emolument directly or indirectly from the money passing through his hands. Lord Melville soon resumed his situation, and his salary was raised to four thousand a year, free from all deductions, and in 1785 he made a most brilliant speech on the subject of reform, and stood forth as an instrument to correct abuses, which by his future conduct it is evident he intended to render more inveterate. With the act of parliament expressly in view, of which he himself was the chief framer, he commences his second treasureship and in every respect, violates the act.

I charge Lord Melville (said Mr. Whitbread) first, with having applied the public money to other uses than those of the naval department. I charge him in the second place with conniving at a system of peculation in an individual, for whose conduct in the use of the public he was deeply responsible. For the first he was guilty of a high breach of duty, and for the second of a high crime and misdemeanor. To these two I shall for the

present, chiefly confine myself: there remains a third to be hereafter considered, founded on the strong suspicion that Lord Melville partook himself of that system of peculation, and is therefore liable to very severe pains and penalties.

Mr. W. now took a view of the transaction from the commissioners' report, which had found that for many years there had been a deficiency in the treasurer's department, to the amount of upwards of six hundred and seventy-four thousand pounds a year. Upon this Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter were summoned, were asked the plain question as to the appropriation of this money, give vague answers, declare that the necessary papers to make up the accounts were burnt, allow that the money had been taken from the bank and placed in private hands, but allege the convenience of the public service; yet when they were asked, whether they had employed it to their own emolument, they shelter themselves under the act which allows them to refuse questions leading them to criminate themselves. Lord Bayning, Lord Harrowby, Mr. Bragge, Mr. Tierney, had all held the same office, had all been asked the some question, but they made not the least scruple of giving a direct answer to a plain question, and declared each, that he had not received any emolument from the money passing through his office.

But how was the money really employed? It was not lodged in the private banker's hands for the sake of security or convenience, but in discounting bills, in forming speculations, in gambling on the stock exchange. The house must be appalled at the idea that 34 millions of the public property have thus passed through Lord Melville's hands; the report states explicitly that eight millions had been in the hands of the private banker, and seven millions are alluded to as having passed through the same channel. But perhaps not one fourth part of the money transactions of Lord Melville has as yet been diclosed. His agent, we find, is busily engaged in buying all sorts of stock, and particularly active in purchasing navy bills, when they were afterwards on a certainty to be disposed of to great advantage; and these speculations are going forward, when the people were groaning under the weight of their burdens. The whole amount of the sums thus employed we cannot at present ascertain; that silent and discreet stock-broker, Mark Sprott, must be strictly questioned upon this subject, and the silence, which upon council's opinion he has hisherto preserved, must be broken. Whether the sum was one or many millions, the criminality of Lord Melville remains the same.

The task is unpleasant to bring all these enormities to light, but they are of such a nature, that he trusted the whole house would concur in the resolutions, which he should submit to it. It was the duty of every member to check and punish such delinquencies. From the country gentlemen he could not fail of receiving support against a vile system of peculation, carried on by ministers: the officers of the army and navy could not vote in favour of a system of corruption; the commercial men must be filled with horror and disgust at the report of the commissioners, as the speculations of Mr. Trotter were as fatal to their interests as to those of the public. But if the public had lost nothing, this would be no excuse for Lord Melville. Mr. Astlett was now under sentence of death for using the property of the bank in his speculations: he was unsuccessful: but would he have been less guilty, if, by the success of his speculations, he had been enabled to replace the money which he diverted from its proper channel? A variety of resolutions was then moved by Mr. Whitbread drawn from the tenth report and Mr. Pitt arose deprecating the use of inflammatory language, and declaring that there was "no allegation that any defalcation, "any mischief, any evil whatever, had "accrued to the nation by the transac-"tions now in question." These last words excited an universal ferment which lasted for a considerable time, and discomposed Mr. Pitt to such a degree, that what with the weakness of the cause he had undertaken to support, and the evident symptoms of general disapprobation of his conduct, he did not recover himself the whole of the evening. He inveighed against vociferation and clamour and the inflaming of the passions; would not allow the tenth report to be a fair trial, or that it afforded means to the House of Commons of pronouncing an impartial and competent decision. The subject, however, he allowed to be of a solemn nature, and even if no loss had been sustained by the public, yet it was the duty of the house to set a mark on any irregularity in a great money department. The documents before the

house neither prove the quantum of guilt nor even the guilt of any individual: yet we are called upon to pass sentence before any charge has been substantiated.

The subject deserves the most serious consideration of the house, and my wish is, (said he) that a speedy investigation should take place. The first charge is that the money has been employed to other than naval purposes; but will the house pass judgment till it has inquired into all the circumstances of the case? Such a fact may have been wanton or may have been necessary: may have been great or small, may have been beneficial instead of injurious to the public service. A select committee (added he) is surely the properest place for such an investigation. Allusion has been made to Mr. Long, and the repayment of a sum of money lent by the naval department. I should be ashamed to say, that I was not privy to this transaction, and I should be inclined to give to the house a full detail, submitting to its judgment a fact which originated in no sinister views, and in which no department whatever was a loser. As in this instance no guilt attaches to Lord Melville, the presumption arises that he may be equally innocent in diverting other sums of the public money, from their exact original destination.

I am not inclined to say, that the conniving at the application of the public money for the purpose of innocent profit to individuals is altogether to be justified: but our judgment will be formed on a full examination of the circumstances. It does not appear, that the money was ever deficient when wanted, and with respect to risk, it does not appear that Lord Melville was acquainted with the mode of its application. No loss has been proved, but I do not say, that this circumstance is a complete justification; yet, if no loss did arise, it is a sufficient presumption that no risk has been incurred. A universal laugh here interrupted the speaker, and proved that the house set very little value upon this argument. Mr. Pitt, however, continued, and insisted on the impropriety of the house determining on so imperfect evidence. For example, considerable blame had been attached to so great a sum as a million passing from the bank into the hands of the private banker; but he was informed, that this sum was paid away in a few days, having been destined to meet a certain number of navy bills. Other circumstances would prove to have been in error, and a far more accurate account was necessary to prove that Lord Melville partook in any gains made by the use of the public money. Of a hundred and sixty millions passing through his hands, every farthing had been regularly accounted for: and if some part of the public money might by accident, have been blended with the private accounts of Lord Melville, the house would have too much generosity to impute to him any sordid motives upon this account. On the whole, he was convinced that there was matter sufficient for a select committee, and he concluded with moving that a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the tenth report.

Lord Henry Petty, in a speech of great animation, pursued Mr. Pitt through all his sophisms, allowing that a select committee might be necessary to inquire into obscure facts, but two facts had been ascertained, namely, that Lord Melville had violated an act of parliament by allowing his agent to employ the public money to his private use, and he had also violated the act by diverting the money entrusted to him for one service into another. No committee can throw farther light upon these two points. The attempt to palliate the first crime by saying that the public had sustained no loss, was futile; for a great loss might have been incurred. The door for abuses was opened, and no one could say where they might stop. If the speculations were successful, so much more disgrace attaches to Lord Melville: for Mark Sprott, the broker, had his intelligence from Mr. Trotter, Mr. Trotter from Lord Melville, Lord Melville was intrusted with the secrets of the cabinet. Conspiracies had been talked of, but the conspiracy by these three persons was of the most formidable nature that had been for many years detected. Lord Melville had carried on a systematic train of deception, had regularly, uniformly, and systematically acted against the directions given for the conduct of his office. Is farther inquiry necessary? Suppose Mark Sprott to have been the broker for Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, and to have applied occasionally twenty or thirty thousand pounds of their money to his use, would they, on his declining to answer their questions on this subject, continue him a moment longer as their broker? Would they be contented with his saying, that he could not tell from his mode of keeping the

books, whether he might not have invested part of their money in his own name? Such conduct as Lord Melville would not tolerate, must not be endured from him. What would he himself have said, if, when the act had passed some one had spoken in this manner: I approve your act, but your labour is in vain, for in less than twelve months this act will be broken by a treasurer of the navy, and this treasurer will be Lord Melville himself. But how much more must he have been astonished if the speaker had proceeded, saying, at the end of fourteen years of repeated violations of the act, there will be found a member in this house to propose farther inquiry, before its dignity is asserted, and the public purse vindicated against so gross a system of peculation; and this member will be even the first lord of the treasury.

The attorney-general was for Mr. Pitt's motion, on the ground that farther evidence was necessary. Mr. Tierney asserted that the fact of the violation of the act of parliament was not disputed, and a select committee could make no alteration upon this head. The commissioners had been employed six weeks on the investigation, and not one of Lord Melville's friends ventured to assert his innocence. All they wished for was to gain time, and Mr. Pitt's aim was merely to remove the confidence in those who detected, and to transfer it to those who had committed nefarious abuses. Mr. Canning went all lengths with Mr. Pitt, contending that there were now two parties before the house, the accuser and the accused, and that both ought to be heard fully. He deprecated the fatal consequences of a rash vote in so delicate a question. He would not say, that the act had not in one sense been violated, but the inquiry was how far it had been violated: and he concluded his speech by warning the house against the danger of suffering any influence out of doors to bias their opinions.

Mr. G. Ponsonby declared himself not to be at all surprised at Mr. Canning's wish for further delay, as he must suppose that this delay would afford some means of exculpation to Mr. Trotter, or he would not have reinstated such a man in the office of paymaster of the navy. But ten years delay cannot alter the case. One side said that Mr. Trotter had transferred upwards of fifteen, whilst the other stated the sum at only eight millions: but this made no difference in the question, and he could not entertain a doubt that Lord Melville's connivance was of a corrupt nature. If the delay should be granted by the house of commons, it would be necessary to bring in a bill to prevent Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter from leaving the kingdom, or disposing of their property till the sums to be refunded by them were ascertained. Such was the practice in the case of Sir T. Rumbold, and at no time did it become the house to shew their zeal more for the public service, than at a time when the most grievous burdens were laid upon the people. The Master of the Rolls wished for delay to ascertain whether the act of parliament had been violated with a corrupt intention, and what might be the circumstances either of extenuation or aggravation.

Mr. Fox combated with great strength of reasoning all the arguments for delay, contending that the corruption had been proved in the case of Lord Melville: for nothing could be more corrupt than to permit a man's own agent to convert the money of others to his own private advantage. Of this species of corruption Lord Melville by his own confession was guilty: farther inquiry may discover new crimes, but cannot in the least diminish his present guilt. On the public not having sustained a loss, Mr. Fox alluded to a period of his own life, in which he was engaged in speculations which he did not recommend to others: these were in gaming, where if a large sum was engaged, no one could say that it was without risk, unless when two parties were at play, a third person stood behind one, and gave him such hints as insured his success. Here was Trotter the confidential agent of Lord Melville employed, and Lord Melville the confidential agent of the state, pointing out to him the cards he ought to play, thus adding to the violation of law, a most dishonourable species of fraud. On the punishment of such a delinquent there may be ground hereafter of debate: whether it should be by directing the attorney-general to prosecute, or by preparing a bill of pains and penalties, or by impeachment: but what must be the loss of character and honour to this house if it should attempt by its vote to screen the delinquent from public justice. With respect to the charge, that Lord Melville had shared in the profits of Mr. Trotter, he could not say that the evidence was complete, but the suspicion was strong, and when suspicion attached

to officers high in the state, it became a matter of great public interest, after so palpable a delinquency, to support with all their influence the delinquent. It was said that the utmost care was necessary in a deliberation upon character: but this could not apply to Lord Melville, whose character was gone, but it did to the government and the house, whose character was staked on the vote of this night. Were the house unanimous in favour of Lord Melville, it could not wipe away the stigma attached to his name: it was dreadful to reflect the honourable claims of the brave men in our navy should for a moment be at the disposal of a man with whose name dishonour was inseparably associated. Mr. Fox then made an animated comparison between Mr. Pitt, on his first entrance into life, with Lord Henry Petty, lamenting the woful change that had taken place, and that he, who had given such early promises of public spirit, should now stand forward as the advocate for corruption, and interpose in favour of the grossest delinquency. What could be more disgraceful than the conduct of Lord Melville? he would not answer a question, lest he might criminate himself. Such an answer from a man of Lord Melville's rank must excite disgust. But the inquiry is now on foot, and must go on into every department of the public expenditure; the attempt to prevent it will only the more degrade all who have been concerned in these transactions, and Mr. Pitt was particularly warned not to stake the little reputation he had upon so bad a card.

Lord Castlereagh considered, that it was indeed the duty of the house to sift the whole matter to the bottom; but there was another duty equally incumbent on them, that of doing justice to an old and faithful servant of the public. On the following day Mr. Pitt, previous to the resumption of the debate, informed the house, that Lord Melville had resigned his post of first lord of the admiralty. After which Mr. Whitbread rose, and recapitulating many of his former arguments, as well as expatiating on the triumph of justice in the vote of the preceding day, moved for an address to his majesty to dismiss Lord Melville from all offices held during pleasure, and from his majesty's presence and councils for ever. Mr. Canning deprecated such a measure, and pleaded the conduct of Lord Melville in defending Lord St. Vincent and Lord Grey, his political enemies, when in similar circumstances before the house. Mr. Grey denied the similarity of circumstances. The person, whose case was now under consideration had been proved to be guilty of a positive breach of the law, and the resolution was therefore only a necessary consequence of the former resolutions. Mr. Ponsonby was of the same opinion, and adhered inflexibly to another point, that "the person at the head of the treasury, as presiding over the whole administration of the public money, had been guilty of culpable negligence in overlooking these transactions." Mr. E. Thornton informed the house, that Mr. Newland, of the bank, must be considered as giving in his evidence only his opinion on the transactions of the bank, for he had been assured that no draft had ever been paid without specifying the service. He declared also, that he had had no concern in certain communications, to which allusions had been made. He had voted on the preceding night, with a full conviction that Lord Melville had connived at the misconduct of his agent, but he was not prepared to go the lengths of this motion, till he had been proved guilty of personal corruption. Mr. Baukes was against the motion, Mr. Wyndham supported it. Mr. Pitt hoped that the motion would not be pressed, as no apprehension could be entertained of Lord Melville's coming into office, till that vote was rescinded. Mr. Fox expressed his hope, that the house would maintain the character they had acquired by their preceding resolutions, but he did not feel any inclination to push the motion to a division. Mr. Wilberforce wished the motion not to be pressed, lest it might hazard the effect of the preceding votes, and he trusted that the house would go thoroughly into the examination of reform of the abuses in the public departments. Mr. Fuller exhorted the house to take every step to make the peculators disgorge their ill-gotten gains. Several members endeavoured to excite the pity of the house in favour of the fallen delinquent. Mr. Elliston thought it his duty to vote for the punishment of the authors of those enormities, which had been detected. Mr. Whitbread declared his readiness to meet in every respect the wishes of the house, and was unwilling to move one step without its full concurrence: he therefore would exchange the motion, for one to present the resolutions, that had already been

passed upon this subject, to his majesty. This motion passed unanimously, and on the next day, the speaker, at the head of the house of commons, presented them to the king, who thanked them for the communication.

Thus ends the first part of the proceedings against a great delinquent: but much remains to be done, before public justice is satisfied. The extent of Lord Melville's guilt is not known, Mr. Trotter and the Bank of England are involved in the inquiry; and without doubt, many others will appear in the course of the examination. The Augean stable must be cleansed; the domestic enemy is detected; the peculators must disgorge; and the inquiry now on foot cannot be stopped, till the whole nature of the evil is investigated, and its farther progress effectually prevented.

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REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From March 21 to April 21, 1805.*

ACUTE DISEASES.	
Phrenitis	1
Tertian Intermittent	2
Opthalmia	2
Inflammatory Sore Throat	2
Pneumonia	4
Hooping Cough	2
Catarrh	25
Dysentery	3
Acute Rheumatism	2
Erysipelas	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	22
Asthma	2
Dyspepsia	13
Enterodynia	3
Jaundice	1
Hypochondriasis	1
Head-ach	2
Asthenia	7
Amenorrhœa	1
Leucorrhœa	1
Menorrhagia	1
Hysteria	1
Epilepsy	2
Palsy	1
Chronic Rheumatism	8
Lumbago	3
Hæmoptysis and Consumption	18
Nephralgia	1
Dropsy	2
Schimus Uteri	1
Worms	5
Cutaneous Eruptions	7
[Total 148]	

The metropolis continues, on the whole, extremely healthy. It is almost entirely free from contagious disease of every kind, especially from *typhus*, scarlet fever, and measles, which are usually the epidemics of the season; not one instance of which has occurred to the reporter during the last month. Catarrh has been very prevalent in all its forms; and a few sporadic and acute cases of dysentery have occurred, which by the combined powers of an anodyne and purgative, were chiefly obviated. Consumption has appeared in a larger proportion than usual; from what cause, it is not very clear. The influenza is generally said to be, of all the forms of catarrh, the most common precursor of phthisis; but whether the influenza of 1803, is to be considered as the cause of the increase in the number of phthisical patients at present, or whether it originates from some less obvious circumstances, is not easy to determine. Two of the cases of hæmoptysis were very acute, and the patient lost much blood from the pulmonary vessels; but the sedative effects of Digitalis were, as usual, very obvious, in the speedy cure of the one, and the ultimate, though less brief, cure of the other.

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Installation of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor Castle.

THIS grand ceremony took place on the 23d April, being St. George's day. The last installation was on the 25th July 1771, but the vacancies by death in the order have continued to be filled up as before. His Majesty on the 31st January 1801, upon the occasion of the union of Ireland, issued a proclamation investing the Knights elect with all the privileges of the order, as fully as if they had actually been installed. The effect of this measure was, that the Knights elect, who before had only the privilege of wearing the blue ribbon, the George and the Garter, now assumed the star. The royal dukes elect, however, were excepted from that restriction. The Knights who thus became invested by Royal Proclamation in 1801, were the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, Prince William of Gloucester, Richmond, Devonshire, Buccleugh, Portland and Northumberland, Marquises Buckingham, Lansdown, Cornwallis and Salisbury, Earls Chatham,

Carlisle, Westmoreland, Spencer, and Camden. The Knights elected since 1801, and who consequently have not enjoyed the benefit of the proclamation, had not the privilege of wearing all the insignia of the Order, are the Dukes of Beaufort and Rutland, Marquis of Abercorn, Earls Winchelsea, Hardwicke, Chesterfield and Pembroke. All these Knights were installed on the above day, and it is a remarkable fact, that the number which is twenty-six, is not only greater, than at any installation of the order, which ever yet took place, even than that of the original institution, but that it amounts to precisely the number of the Order, upon its foundation. King Edward III. in January 1350, ordained that it should consist of the sovereign and twenty-five Knights Companions. Besides the Knights yesterday installed; the Order contains five previously installed, viz. The Prince of Wales and Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, the Dukes of Marlborough and Grafton, in all thirty-three. The King in 1786, ordained that the Order should consist of the sovereign and twenty-five Knights Companions, besides the sons of the reigning family, being seven in number. This ceremony was conducted with uncommon splendor, at an expence almost beyond conception. During the whole of Monday the 22d, the road from London to Windsor was covered with carriages, many of them with six horses, and a suitable number of out-riders. Vast crouds from all the adjacent villages, placed themselves on the main road, as spectators during the day. Many waggons were loaded with sedan-chairs, and several were carried by chairmen all the way! Great difficulty was experienced for want of horses, though many were exhausted, and died from fatigue. Both sides of the principal streets of Windsor were lined with carriages, there being no standing for them at the inns. One of the greatest curiosities was a *baron* of beef of 162lb. weight, served upon a silver dish made on purpose for it. The board of green cloth sat at an office in St. Alban's street, to give directions about the several particulars of the ceremony, the issuing tickets, &c. Several parties of Bow-street officers paraded Windsor and the Castle, and were, like the soldiers, relieved every two hours.

Sir Isaac Heard was incapacitated from performing the office as Garter at Arms, by accidentally running a nail in his foot, as he was examining the scaffolding. The morning of the installation was ushered in by ringing of bells, and the guards in their new clothing made a fine appearance. The King presented a pair of silver kettle-drums to the horse-guards, telling Colonel Dorien, that he did it as a mark of his esteem for its good conduct upon all occasions. The Hon. Capt. Yorke, of the navy, was the proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, personating royalty in Ireland. The procession from the royal apartment to St. George's chapel was strikingly magnificent. The Duke of Rutland was the first knight invested with the insignia. When Garter presented the surcoat to the two junior knights to invest the knight elect with, the register reads the following admonition: "Take this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and in token and sign of the most noble order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, the liberties of the church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed." An oath is also administered to each knight, that he shall not break any of the statutes of the order. The Register also reads another admonition, on investing the Knight with his mantle, as also another when the great collar and George are presented.

After the Knights were installed, divine service was performed, and a costly banquet was served up at the Sovereign's and Knights' table. It was in the chapel of St. George only where seats could be obtained by the purchase of tickets.

Tables of entertainment were provided for the different ranks of officers and guests, down to the privates of the guards on duty, who were each allowed a pint of wine.

The anniversary of the Literary Fund was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, the Earl of Chichester (in the absence of the Duke of Somerset) in the chair. After the preliminary ceremonies, and the usual tonsts, &c. the noble chairman proposed the health of the Prince of Wales, whom his lordship stated to have generously given instructions to his secretary, Colonel M'Mahon, to select a proper house for the accommodation of the Society, and the residence of its secretary, and to appropriate for the rent of it 200l. per annum. His

Royal Highness also declared his readiness to afford the establishment every other possible mark of his protection and good wishes. It is superfluous to observe with what glowing expressions of gratitude the health of his R. H. was drank, and how cordially was received the proposition from the chair, that the thanks of the Society be presented to him, for his princely and magnificent donation. A new glee (see our Poetry) and also a new one by Mr. Pye, were sung on the occasion. After which the accustomed recitations by Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Boscawen, &c. took place, which were warmly applauded. The amount of the subscription was highly gratifying, and the Society separated at a late hour, fully satisfied with the most promising prospect of the accomplishment of all their wishes.

The committe of the patriotic fund at Lloyd's have passed a resolution, for the purpose of providing for the seamen wounded on board the *Centurion*, of 50 guns, in the engagement with the *Marengo*, Admiral Linois.

Lord Cochrane, of the Pallas, has, with the consent of his crew, returned to the Captain of the Spanish Ship La Fortuna, and a passenger who was on board, five thousand dollars each, of their private property taken in that vessel, which amounted to sixty thousand dollars in specie and merchandize. The case of the captain was peculiarly distressing, as he had lost a similar fortune, in exactly the same manner last war; and having begun the world again, has been ever since realizing an independence, which he was conveying home to settle for life. The merchant's case was equally hard, as he had passed the best part of his life in the inhospitable climate of Peru.

It appears that a number of persons are going about the country to collect, in way of change, those useful coins, the penny pieces, the price of copper being now so high as to afford a considerable profit by their resale, after being melted down.

Don Joze Cordero Periora has arrived in town from Portugal, on a visit to the Portuguese ambassador. This gentleman is 27 years of age, and 28 inches in height, elegantly formed. He will be presented to his majesty and the royal Family by his royal highness the Duke of Sussex, to whom he had the honour of being known at Lisbon. The Portugueze ambassador's *Charge D'Affaires* raises the Don erect on his hand, and carries him about the house, and wraps him up in a Spanish mantle whilst he conveys him from his Excellency's hall to the carriage that brings him to his apartments in Hanover-square.. It is said he is as accomplished as his appearance is prepossessing.

Mr. Trotter, who has recently resigned his office of pay-master of the Navy, is said to posses Stock in the public funds from which he derives an interest of 12,000l. per annum!!!

The Royal infirmary for the diseases of the eye, under the immediate patronage of their Majesties and the Royal Family, and under the care of Mr. Wathen Phipps, of Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, was opened in Nassau-street, Soho, when 320 poor persons were received as patients, 22 of whom were cases of cataract.

The Scots corporation have held their annual spring meeting at the Crown and Anchor tavern, his Grace the Duke of Montrose, the President, in the chair. The company was, as usual, select and respectable, though not so numerous as we have seen on some former occasions, but uncommonly productive to the corporation, with a great addition of new members of rank. Among the Noblemen and Gentlemen present, were the Duke of Gordon, the Marquis of Lorn, the Earls of Eglinton, Strathmore, Kellie, Breadalbane, Glasgow; Lords Montgomerie, John Campbell, Boyle; Sirs Andrew Cathcart, Alexander Grant, Gilbert Stirling; Generals Moncrief and Balfour; Colonels T. Graham, Bannerman, Welsh; Majors Dunlop and Forbes, &c. &c. all hearty in the good cause they had assembled to countenance and support; and, although indisposition prevented the personal attendance of the recruiting general of the society, and some other sincere friends of the Institution, we had the satisfaction of knowing, from the list of donations then read, that their hearts and good wishes were on the success of the day.

The account given by the noble chairman of the present state of the funds of this institution, and the progressive improvement thereof for a number of years past, were equally flattering as gratifying and encouraging to all present. The exertions of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, stewards for the day, for the consequence of the corporation, and service of the charity, were conspicuous.

One of the grandest convivial music

meetings ever known in this country, took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.---Many of the theatrical Performers having agreed to contribute their exertions that evening for the benefit of a distressed member of their own profession, Tickets of admission at 5s. each, were issued, and 640, the utmost number the Great Room will contain seated, were sold. Upwards of 500 Gentlemen besides, who came without tickets, were refused admittance. Incledon took the chair, supported on the right by Braham, and on the left by Hill, and the various parts of the room, by Messrs. Mathews, Munden, Dignum, Taylor, Leete, Walsh, &c.; Davy and Russel being at the piano. Incledon gave several songs in his best style, particularly *Stand to your Guns*, and was loudly applauded. Braham also sung *Young Henry*, &c. and was received with universal thunders, (in allusion to his dispute with the managers as we thought). Munden, Dignum, Hill, and Matthews, also sung various beautiful and comic airs, which afforded great entertainment; a number of glees and duets were intermixed, such as *All's well*, by Braham and Incledon, who were remarkably cordial; Braham giving Incledon's health, and Incledon returning the compliment. The company retired at eleven for half an hour to supper, after which the song, the catch, and glee, were resumed with spirit. About 700 were in the Great Room which was exceedingly crowded.---The whole was conducted by Incledon, much to the satisfaction of this large company, and we believe the charitable purpose of the meeting was originally promoted by him.

Admiral Sir Charles Middleton has been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Rev. Henry Martyn is appointed one of the East India Company's chaplains at Bengal.

A meeting was held of the Freemasons, at Freemasons' Hall, at which Mr. Forrester presided, Lord Moira not being in town. The children of the charity appeared on the occasion; and the Duke of Sussex sent a letter, expressive of his wish to become an annual subscriber to the institution. Messrs. Braham, Dignum, and Taylor attended, and sung several excellent and appropriate songs. The subscription was very respectable; and it was announced that the stock already purchased amounted to 10,700l.

The introduction of the new copper coinage was an important benefit to the community, which it is hoped government will secure to the public, by adopting some system to check the enormous cupidity of proprietors and dealers in copper. By the vigilance of the police, a cart with eight casks of penny and twopenny pieces, containing 18 cwt. 21 lb. was secured. It was going from Saffron-hill to a coppersmith's in Upper Thames-street. The penalty is 100l. and the forfeiture of the property.

It is not difficult therefore to account for the sudden disappearance of the penny and twopenny pieces from circulation. Copper is at present, from a shameful system of monopolization, at the enormous price of *two shillings a pound!* Sixteen penny pieces weigh a pound, and, when melted down, will fetch a third more than their current value.

James Pattison, esq. has been elected a Director of the East India Company in the room of Shipton Williams, esq. deceased. He was opposed by John Jackson, esq.

The Commercial Road is now more than two-thirds paved; and the trustees have, in consequence of the authority vested in them, raised the tolls on carriages and carts passing thereon, to one-half more than has hitherto been paid. The traffic on this road is considerable, and increases daily as the different docks approach towards completion, and many good houses have been built on the side.

It has been justly observed, that the effect of the *tenth report* may be compared to the *tenth wave*, to which Ovid superstitiously attributed an overwhelming and irresistible force:

Proxima quæ nono est, undecimoque prior.

Married.] At St. James's church, Piccadilly, Mr. T. Goddard, bookseller, Pall Mall, London, to Miss Granham, of Chalvey Green, near Slough, Bucks. By special license, at Brunswick chapel, Portman square, Griffin Wilson, of Lincoln's Inn fields, esq. to Miss Hotham, daughter of General H. At St. Clement Dane's, Robert Dundas, esq. to Miss Jane Rollo Dundas, daughter of the late Capt. James D. of the Hon. E. I. company's service. At St. George's, Hanover square, Augustus Hamilton, esq. son of Vice Admiral Hamilton, and great grandson of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, to Miss Ryde, daughter of the late Judge Hyde, and great grand,

daughter of Edward, eighth Duke of Somerset. R. Langton, esq. of Lombard street, to the third daughter of the late J. Bartlett, esq. of Biddeford. The son and heir of Sir C. Bishop to Lady C. Townsend, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, Capt. Wilkie, of the 38th regiment, to the second daughter of the late Sir J. Hales, of Mundale. The Rev. John Mossop, rector of Hothfield, Kent, to Miss Mary Ayascombe, of Mortlake. John Stride, esq. of Carey street, Lincoln's inn, to Miss Eliza Bont, of Charleton house. Cordell Brooks, esq. of Great George street, Westminster, to Miss Stubbs, eldest daughter of George Stubbs, esq. of Parliament street. The Rev. William Paget to Miss Deake, only daughter of the Rev. John Deake, of Edward street, Portman square.

Died.] At the Small-pox Hospital, Pancras, of which he had been physician fourteen years, Dr. William Woodville, whose benevolent exertions to diffuse the blessing of vaccination on the continent entitle him to the esteem and gratitude of posterity. His work, entitled "Medical Botany," (in three vols. 4to. the first volume of which was published in 1790,) is an excellent and well-written work, which combines the botanical history and description of medicinal plants with their properties and use; rendering it a comprehensive system of the *materia medica*. He has also written an interesting work, The History of the Inoculation of the Small-pox in Great Britain. Aged 70, Tho. Banks, esq. R.A. His works have added lustre to his country, and his name will long live in the affectionate remembrance of a large circle of friends. Aged about 87, Frederick Meckelson, esq. surgeon-dentist, many years known in the fashionable circles by the appellation of *Beau Bouquet*, from his great partiality to flowers. He was a native of Denmark, and inherited a considerable property, which being however profusely squandered by a relation, he placed himself as an apprentice to a jeweller, in which business he worked as a journeyman, till becoming accidentally acquainted with a Mrs. Julien, a dentist in Coventry street, he entered into partnership with her, and thus acquired celebrity in a profession to which he was not bred: such is the caprice of fashion! He had resided upwards of forty years at his house in Coventry street, which was profusely decorated with paintings, chiefly of fruit and flowers. In his 79th year, William Butter, M. D. of Lower Grosvenor street, fellow of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, at the university of which city he took the degree of M. D. in 1761, after having been ten years a member of the medical society there. He was author of a treatise on the chin-cough, and of some other medical works. For some time previous to his residence in London, he practised as a physician in Derby. Charles Nalson Cole, esq. formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge. He was the editor of Sir William Dugdale's "History of embanking Fens and Marshes," to which he added three indexes, and "A Collection of Laws which form the Constitution of the Bedford Level Corporation, with an introductory History thereof." He was of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, and registrar to the corporation of Bedford Level. At Clapham, Surrey, of a dropsy, Martin Petrie, esq. formerly a partner in the house of Nash, Eddowes, and Petrie, linen merchants in the American trade, which, on the breaking out of the American war, greatly declined. He was afterwards Secretary to the Commissioners under the first Exchequer loan for the relief of commercial credit, and Commissary-General of accounts to the English army in the Mediterranean and in Portugal during the last war. Since his return to England he held a situation under the commissioners for adjusting the claims of the merchants of this country on the American government under a particular convention. He married the youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Johnson, by whom he had ten children. His son Martin has received, since his father's death, an appointment of Assistant Commissary to the army at Malta. At his house in Portland-place, in the 59th year of his age, the Right Hon. Martin Bladen, Lord Hawke, Baron of Towton, in the county of York. His lordship married Cassandra, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Turner, bart, by whom he had issue Cassandra-Julia, Edward-Harvey, Martin-Bladen-Edward, and Anna-Bella. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Edward Harvey Hawke. As the Noble Admiral from whom his honours descended was justly esteemed and will

ever be remembered by a grateful country for his bravery and public services, in no less degree is the late Lord revered and lamented, not only for his exemplary domestic virtues, but for his unremitting diligence and attention, as a magistrate in the neighbourhood in which he resided. At Stanwell, in the 85th year of his age, John Grove, esq. whose benevolent virtues will long endear him to his friends, and whose loss will be much felt by the neighbouring poor. Mrs. Marsh, wife of William Marsh, esq. of Knightsbridge. In York place, Portman-square, Mrs. Horsley, lady of the bishop of St. Asaph. The infant son of T. Maltby, of Chatham place. At Woolwich, Major L. H. Newton, of the Royal Artillery. In Gray's inn, aged 78, Mr. B. Way. In Upper Norton street, aged 71, Mr. Hastie. At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, Arthur Edwards, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy, aged 77. In Pall Mall, aged 85, Mrs. Mills, relict of the late A. M. esq. At Lambeth, the lady of the Hon. P. Roper. At the house of Alexander Annand, esq. Love lane, William Trotter, esq. At Hampton-court Palace, aged 98, Lady Edwards, grandmother to the present Earl of Cholmondely. At his house in Idol lane, Tower street, Thomas Pecholier, esq. aged 79. At St. Swithen's lane, J. E. Green, esq. In his 46th year, Joseph Redbridge, esq. many years a member of the Whig Club. Mr. Simpkin, sen. the master of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand: he was coming down stairs, about half-past eleven o'clock at night, when his foot slipped, and, being unable to recover himself, he fell over the bannisters, which caused so severe a concussion in his brain that he shortly after expired. William Hodges Stevens, esq. of the Grove, Hackney, aged 85. At Stamford hill, Joseph Bramley, esq. At Croom's hill, Greenwich, Charles James, one of the Directors of the Sun Fire Office. At Somers Town, in the 57th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Clark, late lieutenant and paymaster of the Royal West Middlesex Regiment of Militia, after a tedious and afflicting disorder, which he bore with that true Christian fortitude which always distinguished him through life. At his house in Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, Edward Folkinghame, Esq. many years of the Navy Office.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Heads of the different Counties: arranged in alphabetical Order.

BERKSHIRE.

AS a young man, the son of a farmer named Wirgman, at Kingston-upon-Lisle, Berks, was lacing on his shoes, his father came behind him in a passion, and knocked him down with the broad end of an ax. He then, with the sharp edge, nearly severed his head from his body. The poor youth expired on Tuesday evening, and the father, on being committed to Reading gaol, shewed no marks of insanity, but confessed he was actuated to the crime by an idea that the son and his mother were secreting money from him.

Married.] At St. Luke's, by the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Nathaniel Clissold, clothier and woollen draper, of Reading, Berks, to Mrs. Chamberlin, widow of the late Thomas Chamberlin, Esq. of Lambeth, Surrey, with a fortune of 26,000l. Wm. Bishop, Esq. to Miss Anne E. Tovey, of St. Saviour's, Southwark. Mr. Richardson of Reading, to Miss Kemp, of Dulwich.

Died.] At Datchett, near Windsor, Mrs. Daniell, widow of the late J. D. Esq. of Wimpole street. After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mansfield, wife of Mr. M. wine-merchant of this town. She was a tender and affectionate mother, and to those of her acquaintance, a benevolent and sincere friend. Mrs. Pither, wife of Mr. J. P. of Shinfield-Green. At Midgham House, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Poyntz, wife of William P. Esq. At Abingdon, Mr. Samuel Vowles, Surgeon, of the gout in his stomach. Mr. Bromley, of the Bull Inn. Mrs. Mackason, of Egham, wife of Mr. A. M. of that place. At Bishopswood, Mr. Piercy, Farmer.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Mr. Charles Marsh Phillips, of Sidney Col. and Mr. Charles Barnwell, of Caius Col. have been admitted Masters of Arts. Edw. Collins, Geo. Shee, Lawrence Sulivan, and James Joseph Hope, Esqs. Fellow commoners of St. John's College. Mr. Jonathan Barret, of Peterhouse, Mr. Lewis, Wm. Buck, of Emanuel Col. and Mr. Geo. Ralf, Featherstone Haugh, of Trinity Col. have been admitted Bachelors of Arts.

Married.] The Rev. Thos. Postlethwaite, of Emanuel Col. to Miss Eliz. Satherthwaite, third daughter of J. S. Esq. Mr. Thos. Peacock to Miss Beveli, of March in the Isle of Ely. Thos. Belton, Esq. of the Shropshire Militia, to Miss Butcher. Capt. Thompson of the Wisbeach Volunteers, to Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late Mr. Clarke, of Colne, Huntingdon.

Died.] Mr. John Foster, of Banham, by whose death, property to the amount of near 200*l.* a year, devolves, as next of kin, to a poor labouring man, resident in the same parish. At Conington, Elizabeth Philips, she was born, lived 85 years, and died in the same house!

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, Mr. Davies, Surgeon of the Royal Artillery Waggon Train, to Miss H. Batt, third daughter of the late J. B. Esq. of Moditon House, Cornwall.

Died.] At Exeter, Major W. Erskine, of the 71st Regiment, youngest son of the late J. E. Esq. of Cardross.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married. The Rev. R. Serrel Wood, M.A. of Osmington, Dorsetshire, to Miss Bray, daughter of E. B. Esq. of Tavistock. Mr. G. Barrett, to Miss Garland, both of Weymouth.

Died.] At Dorchester, aged 80, Mr. G. Strickland, Attorney at Law, many years Town Clerk and Governor of the Corporation of that Borough. At Corscombe, aged 90, Mr. W. Williams, sen. one of the oldest inhabitants of that parish. He enjoyed a long series of uninterrupted health, till within two years of his death, when he became blind, but retained his other senses to the last.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Hackney Church, the Rev. H. Piper, of Rochford, Essex, to Miss Lewin, of Hackney. At Malden, Capt. Short, of the 10th reg. of Foot, to Miss Grantham, daughter of Capt. G. of the Durham militia. At Harwich, Mr. Flower of London, to Miss Wickham.

Died.] At Debden Parsonage, Mrs. Totton, widow of the late Rev. W. T. Vicar of Edgware, Middlesex. At Debden Hall, Essex, after an illness of only two days, the lady of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Standish, the Rev. Edw. Bother, to Miss Emma Halifax, second daughter of the Rev. Rob. H. Vicar of Standish.

Died.] At Batsford, of an apoplectic fit, Philip de la Motte, esq. formerly Lieut. Col. of the 21st. regiment of L. Dragoons; author of an ingenious and valuable publication, in 4to. intituled, The principal historical and allusive arms born by families of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with respective authorities, collected by an antiquary, &c. --- At Clifton, Mrs. Meynell. wife of G. M. Esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Rd. Butler, to Miss. J. B. only daughter of F. B. Esq. of Russia Main, near Eghem. --- Sir Thos. Pancred, Bart. of Sidney Lodge, to Miss Harriet Crewe, of Muxton, Staffordshire. --- At Catherington, Capt. Mason of the navy, to Miss Selina Hood, 2d. daughter of the Hon. Col. Hood. --- Mr. Smith Druggist, to Miss Elderton, both of Southampton.

Died.] At Alresford, Henry Sealey Esq.---At Basingstoke, Mr. Covey, many years surgeon and apothecary there, but for some time previous to his disease, had retired from business. ---From a cancer in his throat, Mr Geo. Gale, of Apsley Farm, in the Parish of Hurtsborn Priors.---At Andover, aged 60, Mrs Hulton, relict of W. H. Esq. She was a Lady greatly respected by her acquaintance and her loss to the poor will be greatly felt.---At Alresford, at the advanced age of 102. Mrs. Marshall, widow of the late Mr. B. M. of the excise.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] John Douglas, Esq. of Old Hall, Pendleton, to Miss Tipping, eldest daughter of the late J. T. Esq. of Crumpsal.

Died.] Aged 81, James Garnar, Esq. of Grantham.--- Mr. J. Baines, whose death we announced in our last, acted for near forty-six years, as head master of the Free-school endowed by Queen Elizabeth in this town. M. M. 290.--- At Bury, in the 60th year of his age, Jas. Ward, Gent. Attorney at Law, and senior burgess of the common council of that Borough; also Coroner of the Liberty.---At a very anvanced age, Mrs. Yates mother of the Rev. Rich. Y. Fellow of Jesus Col. Cambrige, Chaplain to Chelsea hospital, and author of the monastic history of Bury.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Shelton, of Wing, Rutland, to Liss Bellairs of Leicester. Thos. Wilson, Esq. to Miss Carter.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs H. M. Illiffe,

aged 71. After a few days illness, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. Isaac Whyby, upwards of 40 years Rector of Witherly. In consequence, as it is supposed, of his horse falling with him, Wm. Hunt, Jun. of the Brades, near Dudley.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Thos. Wood, of Butterwicke, to Jane Dodson, of Staxton; the united ages of this amorous couple, amount to 163, and this is the bridegroom's fifth wife, and the bride's third husband. Mr. Wm. Pashley, of Gainsborough, to Miss M. Hardstaff. Mr. Rob. Harrison, jun. of Howden, to Miss Mell, only daughter of Mr. G. Mell, of Ashby over Brigg. At Louth, Mr. Jones, comedian, to Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. Thos. Jones, Sadler.

Died.] At Reapham, aged 74, the wife of Mr. W. Parker. At Lincoln, J. Fardell, Esq. He long presided in one of the principal offices in the cathedral of St. Mary's, in that city; and it may be justly added, that the poor and needy have suffered an irreparable loss by his death. Aged 50, Mrs. Cullen, wife of Mr. C. of the Crown and Woolpack Inn.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] Mr. F. Collinson, of Middleham, to Miss M. Sigsworth, daughter of Mr. J. S. of Braithwaite Hall. Capt. W. Robson, of Newcastle, to Miss Sheridan, of Killingworth.

Died.] At South Shields, Mr. J. W. Roxby, Ship-owner and President of that respectable and praise-worthy institution, the Mariners' Association. Aged 39, the Rev. G. Mounsey, Master of the Grammar-school of that place, and Curate of the parish of Bishop Auckland.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Charles Robinson, youngest son of Sir Geo. Robinson, Bart. of Cranford, to Miss C. Pennyman, daughter of Sir James P. Bart. of Ormsby, Cleveland. At Nottingham, Mr. James Eden, to Miss M. Beardall. Mr. Simes, to Mrs. Finn. Mr. Wm. Roe, to Miss Liversey, both of Nottingham. Mr. Joseph Bingham, to Miss E. Cooper.

Died.] Mr. John Wright, of Worksop, his death was occasioned by a throw from his horse. Aged 67, Mrs. Need, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Need, Druggist, highly beloved and respected. Found drowned, in the canal near Lenton-mill, Mr. Luke Podson, Hosier.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At North Aston, W. Holbeck, esq. jun. of Farmborough, Major in the Warwickshire Militia, to Miss. L. Bowles, daughter of O. B. Esq. Mr. Hedges, to Miss Field, of Thame.

Died.] In an apoplectic fit, Mr. Edw. Potts, of Holywell, aged 48. In her 54th year, Mrs. H. James, wife of Mr. H. J. of Oxford. Aged 85, Mrs. Eliz. Moore, relict of the late Mr. C. M. brewer, of this city.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] B. Dickenson, Esq. to Miss Dalby, both of Colbrook Dale. Mr. Edw. Mayo, portrait painter, to Miss Harriet Cass. Capt. P. Doyle, to Miss Morris, niece of J. Butcher, Esq. merchant.

Died.] Mr. Cimador, a vocal performer of the first celebrity. He was universally esteemed by all who had the happiness of knowing him. Thos. Jarvis, Esq. member of his Majesty's Councils in the Island of Antigua.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Tamworth, Mrs. Wilson, Widow of J. W. Esq. a lady most highly esteemed and endeared to the poor by her many known and silent charities. At Walsal, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Stephenson, wife of Mr. J. S. near Dudley.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At St. Andrew's Church, Mr. John Pratt, chemist, to Miss Anne Cobby, both of this city. The Rev. Mr. Howell, of Charlton, Hants, to Miss C. Isted, sister of S. I. Esq. of Ecton.

Died.] At Arundel, Capt. Brady, of the Royal Artillery, a young gentleman highly respected for his services as an officer, and his amiable qualities as a man.

SURREY.

Married.] S. Alexander, jun. Esq. Banker, of Ipswich, to Miss R. Bednell. Mr. C. Brooke, jun. to Miss Nealds, both of Guildford. C. Foste, Esq. of Whitley, to Miss Sarah Wilson, of Hammersmith. J. Cooper, Esq. of Lavener-Hill, to Miss A. Tomson, of Ramsgate, niece to Admiral Fox.

Died.] At Hill House, Capt. W. Halliday, of the Queen's regt. At his villa, at West End, the Earl of Tyrconnel, aged 54, of an apoplectic Fit. Mrs. Delavel, daughter to Lord Delaval. At Ryegate, in his 65th year, John Bedford, Esq. fomerly of Acton Green. At Richmond, aged 76, E. Collins, Esq. At Carshalton Park, G. Taylor, jun. Esq. of an apoplectic fit.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Isaac Moor, to Miss Eleanor Forr, of Birmingham. Mr. Edw. Allday, to Miss R. M. Nevill. Wm. Holbech, jun. of Farmborough, to Miss Lucy Bowles, of North Aston.

Died.] At Solihull, of which place he had been curate near 20 years, in his 44th year, the Rev. Rich. William Yates, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] Within a few days of completing his 95th year, Edmund Lechmere, Esq. of Hanley, nephew of the late Lord Lechmere, formerly representative in parliament, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county. His charitable benevolence to the poor, his liberal indulgence to his tenants, and his true old English hospitality to his friends, will long render his memory respected.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Belton, Capt. Croft, of the Royal Navy, son of Stephen Croft, Esq. of Stillington, to Miss Plumer, daughter of H. P. Esq. of Bilton. C. E. Broadley, Esq. of Dowthorpe Hall, to the youngest daughter of the late A. Willcock, Esq. of Bedford-square.

Died.] Aged 67, the Rev. C. Carne, Vicar of Abeford, and Prebendary of York. At Doncaster, aged 81, Mrs. Ashline. At Worsbrough, Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Francis E. Esq. and daughter and co-heiress of Joseph Offley, Esq. of Norton Hall, in the county of Derby.

WALES.

Died.] At Cardigan, South Wales, Capt. J. Nicholas, of the Royal Navy. On the 23d of March, at his house in Carmarthen, John Morgan, Esq. of Furnace.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] John Robison, Esq. M. D. Professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He has rendered himself known by his curious work, entitled, Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the religions and governments of Europe, carried on in the secret meetings of Free-Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies, Edinburgh, 1796. At his lodgings, Miller-street, Glasgow, John J. Murray, Esq. Consul from the United States of America. At Glasgow, in his 67th year, the Rev. James Moir, late minister of the Gospel to the Bungar Associated Congregation,

IRELAND.

Died.] Clotworthy Skeffington, Earl and Viscount Massareene and Baron of Lough Neagh in Ireland, on the 5th of March, at his seat in the county of Antrim. His lordship was born January 28, 1743, and was married August 18, 1789, to Mary Anne Barcier, who died without issue, in October 1800, aged 38. His lordship had been immersed within the walls of the Temple in Paris upwards of twenty years, when the revolution broke out, which occasioned his release. The sum of money for which he was imprisoned was large, but as the debt had been contracted unfairly by speculators in trade, who had obtained notes from his lordship, under the pretence of his sharing in the profits of a mercantile concern, he never would consent to honour his acceptances. But for this unalterable resolution, his mother the Countess Dowager Massarene, who died in November 1800, would have applied a part of her jointure to liquidate the debts he had so unfortunately and imprudently contracted. Upon his release from prison in France, he came to England and appeared in public, but more like a person from another world than a peer of the realm. He had eccentricities of disposition as well as in dress; and when he married, which was at the age of 46, it was to the daughter of his gaoler, who had been attentive and kind to him in his little wants and banishment from society. She was a person of some exterior address and pleasing temper, and had a brother in whose education lord M. took an especial interest. From the ignoble connections which had brought him to his ignoble residence, his motto (*per augusta ad augusta*), seemed calculated to offer him perpetual reproof and regret. His brother Henry succeeds to his title and estate, which latter, though at no time very great, has nevertheless been greatly improved within these few years. His lady of whom we have spoken, died a month before his mother.

INDIA.

The Bengal government has sent some engineers to examine the Jumna, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of that river, by removing the numerous obstructions which the efforts of torrents, or the negligence of the native traders have created in its course. The trade of the adjacent country, which has been for some years on the decline, in consequence of its nearly suspended

intercourse with the sea, will, it is expected, be restored by the measure in question.

The Rajah of Travancore being desirous to obtain Braminical honours, but being ineligible on account of family descent, he caused a golden cow of great magnitude to be formed, and at a recent public festival, he walked through the body of the statue; by which ceremony he became consecrated, and has since been numbered in the highest rank of Bramins.

The Wahabites, previous to their late defeat, kept all the neighbouring provinces in a state of terror. Their entrance into Yumboo was marked with the most horrid excesses; they plundered all the shrines of their treasure, having by torture extorted from the priests a knowledge of the secret places in which it was deposited. On every occasion of resistance, they put the vanquished to death, without discrimination as to sex or age, and have carried several hundred females into captivity.

A missionary station is about to be established in the neighbourhood of Madras, where the missionaries are to study the eastern languages.

General Wemys, in August last, made an extensive and minute survey of the country about Columbo, with a view to establish some posts, to repress the frequent predatory incursions of some Adigars, who having been obliged to retreat from the Corbies, have established themselves in the mountains.

The elephants in the neighbourhood of Trincomale have lately committed great ravages, and killed several Sepoys and Malays.

Accounts from Java, received by the late conveyance, *via* Madras, state the recent dispute between the King of Bantum and the Dutch, to have arisen from some mercantile dealings---a deputation from the latter waited on the king to remonstrate, but instead of hearing them, he threw them into dungeons, and afterwards refused a considerable sum for their ransom. The Dutch failing in other expedients, fomented a conspiracy, in which the king was soon after assassinated by his brother.

DEATHS ABROAD,

India.] Lt. Col. Griffin, 18th nat. inf. Capt. Ryan, 6th ditto.----Capt. Darke, invalid artillery.----At Madras, Colonel Kenny of the 11th regt. of native infantry. He had been 27 years in the service, and had fought numerous battles in India, under his uncle Sir Eyre Coote. His death was the consequence of wounds which he received in storming the fort of Alhi Ghur. In this affair he lost his right hand, and his left thigh was dreadfully shattered.---Major Richd. Stewart, 65th.---Capt. Stuart, 5th native infantry. ---Major Edwin Lloyd. Bengal infantry. ---Lieut. Charles Gordon, 11th native infantry.---Lt. Col. J. P. Watson, 75th ---Lt. Col. James Kines, senr. Madras native infantry.---Capt. C. Berrie.---Lt. Col. Wittil, Bengal artillery.---On his passage to Calcutta, C. Law, esq. senior merchant on the Bengal establishment.--Lt. Col. Thomas Taylor, Bengal infantry. ---Capt. Wedgeborough of the B. Marine. Capt. W. Erlam, 12th King's.---Capt. Rogers, royal artillery.---Lt. Col. W. Henry, of wounds received in the storm of Gawilgnwi.----Aged 58, on service with a detachment of the company's troops in the province of Bundelcund, and after an absence of above 40 years in the East Indies, Lt. Col. Thomas Polhill, of the 1st regt. of native infantry, and commander at Prince of Wales's island. He was the eldest son of the late David Polhill, esq. one of the justices of Maidstone.---Capt. Allan Grant, town-major of Madras.---Mr. M'Roberts, assistant surgeon, 33d.---George M'Mahon, esq. of the supreme court, Madras.---Lieut. Peacocke, 10th native infantry.---Major Arthur M'Cally of the 12th ditto.---The rev. Dr. M'Kinnon, chaplain 76th foot. ----Capt. Morley, native infantry.---- Drowned, on his passage from Bengal to Bombay, where he intended to embark for his native country, Colin Anderson, M. D, surgeon of the 75th regt. He had served as surgeon in the army about 35 years. During the American war he accompanied the 15th foot to that country; and during the twenty-five years of his residence in India, he has been surgeon to the 71st, 77th, and 75th regiments. As a professional and scientific man, the service could not boast one more able or more humane; and his social qualities had acquired him universal love and esteem.---Capt. B. Bradshaw, 78th.---- Sir A. Hesilrige, bart. Bengal, civil servant.---Capt. H. Burke, artillery.--- Capt. Chambers, 6th native infantry.--- Lieut. Chetty, 11th ditto.---Major J. Campbell, junr. of Combie, 94th.---Lt. Col. H. D. de Meuron.----Lieut. & Adjt. Smith, 19th drag.---Capt. Hazard, 9th

native infantry.---Capt. Lieut. Craigie, Artillery.---Col. R. Sutherland, late of Scindeah's service.---At Bombay, Mehendi Ali Khan, a man who from a mean origin, was raised to a considerable employment in the East India company's service, and entrusted with the providing supplies to a large amount at Judda, for the troops employed on the expedition to Egypt, which he executed greatly to the satisfaction of the Bombay government. He was formerly sent as resident at Bashire, and was deputed on an embassy to the Persian monarch, for which the East India company liberally rewarded him.----Of a cannon ball, Mr. Z. Betty, son of Mr. Betty, apothecary general to the forces in the West Indies, and nephew of the father of the young Roscius.---Lieut. W. Parr.

At Jamaica, the rev. T. O'Keefe, chaplain to the Duke of Clarence, and only son of the celebrated dramatic writer. He was a young gentleman of considerable abilities, and it is said, his father was preparing for the stage a piece, which for whim and drollery was not surpassed by any of his preceding labours, when he received the news of this melancholy event.---At Kingston, Jamaica, John Griffin Saville, Esq. captain in the royal navy. He eminently signalized himself under his friend Sir Sidney Smith, in the debarkation of the British forces on the Egyptian shore.

At Tortola, in the West Indies, James Bruley, esq. aged 28.

At Richmond, in America, Mrs. West, who has been styled the Melpomene of the Virginia company of comedians.---At Boston in America in his 65th year, Thomas M'Donogh, esq. his Britannic Majesty's consul for the New England States.

At Florence, in his 76th year, the celebrated naturalist, Felix Fontana. He was buried close to the coffin of Galileo. He was the author of a work on the mildew of wheat, which has lately excited such attention among agriculturists.

Aged 74, M. Anquetil Duperron, ancient member of the National Institute of France, &c. Perhaps no Orientalist of Europe (Sir William Jones excepted) better understood the various languages of the east. He had studied for a long time in India, at the school of the Bramins. He had here collected a number of precious manuscripts, many of which were by him presented to the National Library. Among other of his works esteemed by the erudite, is a translation of the *Oupnek'hat*. During a number of years, and even in his very advanced age, he lived without a fire, and never had any domestic; but that which appears scarcely credible, though an actual fact, is, that his subsistence each day cost him only four sous. With such limited desires, he disdained place and honours, and always insured to himself independence. Thus, when it was necessary as a member of the Institute, to submit to a formality, which, from some unknown motive he was averse to, he gave in his resignation. M. Anquetil, the elder brother, has published a very interesting narrative upon the life and works of his brother, and M. Sylvestre de Sacy, has pronounced on his tomb a funeral oration.

Some time since, at Copenhagen, Professor Vohl. He was a native of Bergen in Norway. In the year 1783, he, by order of his Danish Majesty, travelled through the different countries of Europe, and the States of Barbary. On his return to Copenhagen two years afterwards, he was appointed a Professor and editor of the Flora Danica. He afterwards travelled through various parts of Europe, and received many marks of consideration. The French Directory presented him with a copy of that rare work, *Plantes du Roi*, which Malherbes formerly prepared for Louis XVI. On his return from this tour, he was made Professor of Botany, and superintendant of the botanic garden belonging to the university of Copenhagen. Besides his botanical pursuits, Vohl applied himself to various other branches of natural history. He assisted in the compilation of the Zoologia Danica, and the Icones of Ascanius. He communicated some interesting information to Currer at Paris, on the history of carnivorous beasts, and to Fabricius on the history of insects. He had on his various tours collected a very large Herbaricum, which by the numerous contributions of his friends, at length swelled to a compass prodigious size, and is, perhaps, unrivalled for the number and admirable arrangements of the plants it contains. His last work, entitled, Enumeratio Plantarum, he had unfortunately not completed at his death.

At Vienna, aged 79, the celebrated composer Haydn. Few have published so many works, or enjoyed such uninterrupted success as he has; his last productions are not at all inferior to

those which he published in his youth, and which procured him such celebrity and eminence in Europe. In all his pieces, a certain originality or expression may be observed; one recognises his composition in the first measures of a symphony or sonata. He may, indeed be said, to have had no rival, unless we except *Mozart*.

France has just lost one of its most able statuaries, in M. Julien, member of the class of Fine Arts of the Institute. Although very advanced in age, he prosecuted his labours to the last, having but recently finished a marble statue of Poussin. His female father, in black marble, and his fine statue of La Fontaine, will long be considered as the *chefs d'œuvre* of his art.

Astronomy has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Pierre François Andre Mechan, who may literally be termed a martyr to the science. He was born at Laon the 16th of August, 1744. In 1774, he read his first memoir to the French Academy, on an eclipse which he had observed at Versailles the 11th of April of that year, which gave great satisfaction. He was afterwards attached to the marine depot, where he made some immense calculations for the improvement of maps. He discovered, and calculated the periods of many comets. He carried the prize of the Academy in 1782, upon the comet of 1661, whose return he foretold in 1790. In 1792, he was charged, in conjunction with M. Delambre with the measurement of the meridian, from Dunkirk to Barcelona: he returned in 1798; but to complete this work, he was desirous of extending his labours to the Ballares isles; and with that view, he set off in 1803. He had already reconnoitred with infinite pains all the stations, and had completed three, when on the 20th of September, 1804, he was seized with a fever, which reigns every year upon the coast of Valencia, caused by its swamps and marshes. A detailed account of his labours, together with his portrait, will be found in the journal of M. Zach, and M. De Lalande will no doubt do justice to his memory, in his history of astronomy.

A short time since, at Dole, M. Attiret. He was one of the best sculptors of the late Burgoyne: all his works are distinguished by their grand character and masterly execution. He obtained the prize of the royal Academy of Paris, and his talents were crowned by the Academy of Saint Luc at Rome, of which he was named Professor *at Paris*; and some time after the suppression of this establishment, he settled at Dijon. It was he who executed the statue of Voltaire, so well known, which was placed in the tyring room of the *Comedie Francaise*, which was done by subscription. This statue has since been removed to the hall of the National Institute. M. Attiret executed at Dole, the public fountain there, ornamented with three figures *en pied*. At Dijon, there are among many excellent pieces of this master, two of Melpomene and Thalia, and four statues representing the four seasons.

Masers de Latude, known by his confinement of 35 years in the castle of Vincennes, in the Bastile and Bicetre, died lately in the 80th year of his age. His long confinement of 35 years had so little injured his health, that even at his very advanced age, he could take very long walks. The heirs of Madame Pompadour, on whose account he had been so long confined, gave him some farms, on the rents of which he was enabled to live comfortably in his old age. He has written an account of his sufferings, published in two small volumes, in 1790.

Claude Chappe, the inventor of telegraphs, ended his life at Paris, on the 31st of January, in the 42d year of his age. According to the French Journals, he drowned himself in a well, from weariness of life, after having first written the following words on a piece of paper: "I kill myself, because I am weary of "a life that burdens me. I have no-"thing to reproach myself with."

Of the dreadful fever at Gibraltar, on the 11th November, Mrs. Whitham, widow of Col. Whitham, of the royal artillery, and sister of the late Judge Sutherland: also of the same family, in the month of October, George Cowper, esq. Mrs. G. Cowper, late Miss Sutherland; Miss Frances Cowper, sen. and Mrs. Garnett, late Miss Mary Cowper. *Misia senum ac juvenum densantur funera.* Their untimely deaths must ever be lamented by all who knew them; and the tear of gratitude and affection will long soften their grave.

At Lisbon, where he went for the recovery of his health, Wm. M'Leod, esq. late 1st lieutenant on board his majesty's frigate, La Virginie.

At Trinidad, Capt. Robert Paul of his majesty's ship Pheasant.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, MARCH, 1805.

D	H	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H	C	Wind	Weather, &c.	Rain 0,95
1	7	29.56	39	49	57	3	W 3	· little sleet and wet at times . shower	
N	2	68	42	50	56	3	NW 3	. less wind . clear night : snow . fine	
2	7	30.02	35.5	47	59	1	WNW 1	hazy	
	2	14	45	49	58	3	NW 1	hazy . cloudy . rain . fair night : fine	
3	7	29	37	47	59	3	WNW 1	. thick upward : brighter	
	2	33	45	49,5	56	3	W 1	hazy . little rain at times	
4	7	17	47	49	63	5	SW 2	· hazy and less cloudy	
	2	18	52 5	52	62	4	W 1	hazy . thick upward at eve . fine : cloudy	
5	7	29.99	46.5	52	60	5		1 little rain . more wind NW and fine	
	2	30.05	50,5	52,5	53	3	NW 3	. less wind and more cloudy : clear	
6	7	18	40	49	59	1	W 1	. more cloudy	
	2	16	50.5	50,5	55	4	NW 1	. less cloudy	
7	7	34	39.5	47	56	4	SE 1		
	2	37	43,5	49	56	4	ESE 1	. thick upward	
8	7	23	37	46	56	3	SSE 2		
	2	14	42.5	46,5	54	3	S 2	. cloudless eve	
9	7	29.91	32.5	44,5	59	0	SE 1	hazy	
	2	78	40	43	56	3	E 1	hazy . thick upward at eve	
10	7	69	34	42,5	56	3	1		
	2	69	40,5	43,5	52	0	1	. cloudless eve	
11	7	98	31	42	57	1	1	foggy	
	2	30.08	44.5	44	54	1	S 1	hazy : cloudy . little rain	
12	7	13	48.5	46,5	61	5	1	. more wind and fine	
	2	14	59.5	51	54	3	SW 3	.less wind : clear	
13	7	20	48	51,5	56	1	S 1		
	2	17	62	55	49	1	2	. hazy night : clear	
14	7	29.97	50.5	53,5	57	2	1		
	2	84	60	55	54	2	2	hazy . cloudy eve . little wet . fine	
15	7	92	44.5	54	59	3	WSW 1	. chiefly cloudy	
F	2	30.01	53	53,5	54	4	WNW 1	. cloudless night	
16	7	11	40	51,5	58	1	W 1	hazy . cloudy : fine	
	2	10	51	52	56	3	SW 2		
17	7	30,01	42,5	51,5	58	3	SSW 1		
	2	29,92	55.5	53	52	1	S 1	. more cloudy eve : little rain	
18	7	30.02	42.5	52	60	h	1	continual gentle rain	
	2	11	50.5	52	63	5	1	hazy . less cloudy eve	
19	7	34	40	49	59	3	N 1	hazy	
	2	35	50	50,5	51	2	NNE 1	hazy . thick upward at night : rain	
20	7	27	42	49	62	h	ENE 1	continual rain	
	2	27	46	49,5	66	5	E 2	chiefly gentle rain : fine	
21	7	23	42.5	48	63	3	ENE 1		
	2	19	47.5	49	58	3	E 2	. thick upward	
22	7	18	40.5	48.5	62	h	1	. fine	
	2	09	49	50.9	61	3	2	. clear night	
23	7	14	40	47,5	62	0	2	hazy	
	2	22	48	49	56	1	1		
24	7	32	36.5	47	59	1	1	. hazy : bright	
	2	35	47	48	52	1	2		
25	7	18	33	45,5	59	2	1	. very hazy . fine	
	2	15	46.5	47	56	1	1	hazy	
26	7	03	33	45	60	1	1	hazy . foggy . fine	
	2	02	465	47	54	1	1	hazy . more cloudy night	
27	7	03	30,5	45.5	56	3	1	foggy . more cloudy and little snow	
	2	09	42	46.5	58	5	1	. fine eve : clear	
28	7	25	35.5	43.5	56	0	ENE 1	hazy . cloudy . chiefly fine	
	2	27	40	44	52	2	E 1	hazy . clear night	
29	7	26	32.5	42,5	56	3	ESE 1	hazy . cloudy : little sleet and snow	
	2	21	38.5	44	58	5	SSW 1	. chiefly drizzly . rain at night : fair	
30	7	07	44	45	62	h	1	. chiefly drizzly : fine . cloudy	
N	2	05	54	48	62	5	SW 1	hazy . thick upward : fine	
31	7	02	45	49	63	3	WSW 1		
	2	29.94	54	51	55	4	S 1	. thick upward and little wet : rain.	

PRICES OF STOCKS from MARCH 26, to APRIL 24, 1805, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Princes Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 p. Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805													
Mar.													
26	....	Shut	58⅛ . ¼	Shut	89⅛	Shut	Shut	Shut	58	..	.....	1s 2s dis.	Par 2s 1s pm.
27	....	....	58¼ . ⅜	.....	89⅛	....	....	..	57⅞	..	.....	1s 2s dis.	Par 2s 1s pm.
28	....	....	58. . ¼	.....	89⅛	....	....	..	57⅞	..	.....	1s 2s dis.	Par 2s 1s pm.
29	.....	....	58⅛ . ¼	.....	89⅛	....	....	..	57⅞	..	181 Op. 8	.....	Par 2s pm.
30	....	....	58⅛ . ¼	.....	89⅛	....	....	..	..	9½	.....	1s 2s dis.	Par 2s 1s pm.
Apl.													
1	....	....	58 . ¼	.....	89⅛	....	....	..	..	..	180½ Op. 1	1s 2s dis.	1s 2s pm.
2	....	....	58⅛. 58	.....	89⅛	....	....	..	..	9½	.....	1s 2s dis.	Par 2s pm.
3	....	....	57⅞ . ⅛	.....	89⅛	....	....	..	57½	9½	180 Op.	1s 2s dis.	1s 2s pm.
4	....	....	57⅛ . ⅛	.....	89½	....	....	..	57¾	9½	.....	.....	Par 2s pm.
5	....	....	57½ . ¼	.....	89½	....	....	..	57	9⅛	.....	1s 2s dis.	1s 2s pm.
6	....	56½ ex. d.	57 . ¼	73½ ex. d.	89	....	16⅞ ex.	2¼ ex. d.	..	9½	.....	.....	
8	....	56⅜ do.	57¼ . ⅜	73½ do.	88⅞	....	16⅞ do.	.	..	..	.....	1s 2s dis.	Par 1s 2s pm.
9	173½ ex	57 do.	57⅜ . 58	73⅜ do.	89	....	17 do.	..	..	..	.....	1s 2s dis.	2s pm. par 2s pm.
10	....	57¼ do.	58¼ . 7⅞	73½ do.	89¼	....	16⅞ do.	..	..	..	.....	1s 2s dis.	2s 1s pm.
11	....	57¼ do.	58⅛ . 7¾	73½ do.	89¼	....	16⅞ do.	..	..	..	.....	1s 2s dis.	2s pm. par 1s pm.
12	Good	Friday.											
13	....	56⅞ do.	57¾ . ⅛	73½ do.	89	96½ ex. d.	16⅞ do.	..	..	..	.....	1s 2s dis.	1s dis 1s pm.
15	Mond	}						..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
16	Tuesd	}	Easter.										1s dis. 1s pm.
17	....	57⅛ do.	57¾ . 8	73½ do.	89	....	16½ do.	..	..	..	.....	1s 2s dis.	par 2s 1s dis.
18	174 ex.	57 do.	57⅜ . ⅞	74¼ do.	88⅞	97 do.	16½ do.	..	..	..	179½	.....	2s dis.
19	174 do.	57⅜ do.	57⅞ . 8⅛	74⅛ do.	88⅞	97 do.	16½ do.	..	..	..	180¼	.....	.....
20	....	57 do.	58¼ . 7⅞	74 do.	89	97⅛ do.	16½ do.	2⅜ ex. d.	..	..	.....	.....	2s dis. par 2s dis.
22	....	57⅛ do.	58 . 7⅞	74 do.	88⅜	....	16½ do.	..	..	..	178	1s 2s dis.	par 2s dis.
23	173	56⅞ do.	57⅛ . ⅞	73⅞ do.	88½	....	16⅜ do.	..	..	..	180	2s 3s. dis.	1s 2s dis.
24	172½	57⅛ do.	57⅛ . 8⅛	74 do.	88⅜	....	16⅜ do.	..	..	..	.....	2s dis.	2s dis. par.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended April 13, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye		Barl.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	93	9	58	1	47	1	28	6
Surrey	108	8	52	0	45	4	31	0
Hertford	90	0	40	6	47	4	29	3
Bedford	91	5	76	0	49	2	28	8
Huntingdon	90	4	....		47	0	25	0
Northampton	88	4	68	0	48	4	25	4
Rutland	85	0	....		53	0	26	0
Leicester	89	1	....		51	6	25	8
Nottingham	102	5	72	0	55	4	28	6
Derby	93	0	....		58	6	31	8
Stafford	97	0	....		53	5	29	7
Salop	91	10	67	4	52	8	27	7
Hereford	87	8	51	2	48	0	27	9
Worcester	92	2	....		52	9	29	4
Warwick	94	11	....		52	7	29	10
Wilts	86	8	....		44	8	28	10
Berks	94	9	....		46	11	28	0
Oxford	91	9	....		47	2	28	2
Bucks	97	4	....		47	2	29	7
Brecon	83	1	51	2	45	10	25	8
Montgomery	89	6	....		43	2	22	6
Radnor	88	8	....		48	11	26	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barl.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	98	4	53	0	43	4	30	0
Kent	107	8	..	..	47	6	32	2
Sussex	105	0	..	..	42	0	36	6
Suffolk	98	7	57	1	44	3	27	2
Cambridge	91	1	..	..	42	9	21	10
Norfolk	94	9	36	0	41	9	20	9
Lincoln	89	7	55	0	46	10	23	2
York	79	6	66	0	44	3	24	10
Durham	90	7	..	..	46	2	24	10
Northumberland	86	9	64	0	43	0	24	4
Cumberland	89	9	56	8	43	0	28	2
Westmorland	100	3	63	0	36	8	28	0
Lancaster	91	6	..	..	48	2	29	0
Chester	88	10	..	..	52	6	27	9
Flint	.....		..	..	48	0	....	
Denbigh	95	10	..	..	50	9	27	2
Anglesea	80	0	..	..	48	0	20	0
Canarvon	85	4	..	..	43	4	23	8
Merioneth	89	9	64	0	47	4	24	10
Cardigan	80	0	..	..	48	0	20	0
Pembroke	80	0	..	..	50	6	22	6
Carmarthen	94	8	..	..	..	..	20	8
Glamorgan	85	10	..	..	52	8	22	8
Gloucester	91	5	..	..	50	5	27	8
Somerset	90	11	..	..	48	4	25	4
Monmouth	89	3	..	..	48	0	38	10
Devon	100	10	..	..	46	8	30	0
Cornwall	99	6	..	..	48	0	25	0
Dorset	94	3	..	..	45	3	37	2
Hants	98	10	..	..	45	8	31	5

Average of England & Wales.

Wheat 91s. 10d.; Rye 58s. 4d.; Barley 47s. 7d.; Oats 27s. 4d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

NOTHING new has occurred respecting the seed season, and there is little doubt but that which yet remains will be done with equal success as the former and early part. Rain is pretty generally wanted; and the late winds, frosts, and dews, have kept vegetation backward, and, in some instances, have injured the early-fruit bloom. The corn yet retains its healthy colour generally, and will doubtless escape injury, provided the present ungenial winds do not continue too long. Perhaps the corn, particularly the wheat, is nowhere very luxuriant and bulky in the gross this year, but it may not be the less productive, should we be so fortunate as to have warm and seasonable weather at the blooming time. We do not hear that any great breadth of Spring wheat has been sown; that speculation, probably, having been checked by the appearance of falling markets: in fact it has seldom succeeded, or produced a crop of equal worth with the proper Spring corn. The corn markets are daily tumbling down, and for the best reasons, the quantities already at market and on hand, appear, rather unexpectedly to some persons, fully adequate to our present and future demand, looking forward to the crop on the ground. Nothing can now raise the prices of corn, or rather prevent them from falling still lower, but the continuance of unfavourable weather to the approaching critical season; nor can any thing, under the present extensive culture, keep the prices of the necessaries of life at their present height, but the continuance of the war.

Respecting our Cattle system, turnips and all other winter crops have held out to admiration, through the Winter and Spring; and, notwithstanding the want of rain, the young grasses promise well, and, in point of quality, will doubtless prove excellent, as is generally the case in dry seasons. Both fat and lean stock, in the country, are about £7½ per cent. dearer than at the same time last year. Pigs are rather short in quantity, and dear; many, however,

have been fed on the surplus of potatoes, but as summer feeding is not now so extensive as formerly, hogs will be scarce in the Autumn. Smithfield has been kept remarkably thin of late, which has, in fact, suited the reduced demand for butchers meat: this scarcity has been occasioned by the great quantity of feed, on which account stock has been held back for the May markets.—— Beef 5s to 5s 4d. Mutton 5s to 5s 8d. Dairy Pork at Barnet 5s to 5s 8d (sink offal). Town Bacon 6s per stone.

Middlesex, April 25.

COMMERCE.

THE goods from the Baltic do not rise so much in price as has been usual in other seasons, while the navigation of that sea was shut up by the ice. The re-exportation of Baltic goods from England to the Mediterranean, is partly interrupted by the war with Spain, and in part otherwise diminished by the new trade to the port of Odessa.

The exportation of manufactured British goods, and those in the highest and most polished manufacture, to the East and West Indies, and to America, was never greater than at present.

The prices of raw and refined sugars have experienced a general reduction during this month.

Cotton wools have lately risen considerably in price, and are still on the advance. This circumstance does not proceed from any deficiency in the ordinary supply, but from an increased demand in our manufactories, a result which must expose to the enemy the folly of his efforts to exclude our merchandise from the markets of the continent, by proving that his restrictions only tend to give new channels to our trade.

BILL of MORTALITY, from March 26, 1805, to April 23, 1805.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.						
Males 696	1239		Males 449	865					
Females 603			Females 416						
Whereof have died under 2 years old		245			Between	2 and 5	107	50 and 60	73
						5 and 10	36	60 and 70	57
						10 and 20	24	70 and 80	36
						20 and 30	67	80 and 90	21
						30 and 40	98	90 and 100	2
						40 and 50	99	100 . . .	1

Peck Loaf 5s 1d, 5s 0d, 5s 1d.
Salt 20s per Bushel; 4½ per lb.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

March 23, 1805, to April 19, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

ASTBURY J. Sheffield str. Clare Market, carpenter (Jennings and Co. Lincoln's inn) Ainsworth G. Warrington, Lancashire, and J. Stephens, Liverpool, wire-drawers (Rawlinson, Liverpool.) Archer C. Birmingham, haberdasher (Barker and Co. Birmingham.)

Buttingham J. Old Beckenham, Norfolk, miller (Tilbury and Co.) Blove D. and C. Blove, Boston, Lincolnshire, linen draper (Thirkhill, Boston.) Bourne C. Monmouth, victualler (Reece. Ledbury.) Bennett G. Birmingham, linen draper (Webb, Birmingham.) Bryan W. St. Mary-at-Hill, brandy merchant (Palmer and Co. Warnford court, Throgmorton street.) Brettell Elizabeth. Birmingham, hosier (Whateley, Birmingham.) Birkley H. Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, blacksmith (Kidson, Monkwearmouth Shore.) Bentham B. Sheerness, banker, (Nelson, Palsgrave place, Temple Bar, or Jefferys, Chatham.) Baikie J. Chatham, banker (Jefferys, Chatham.) Boore, L. Wardour street, tailor (Dodd and Co. Threadneedle street.) Buckton W. Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit merchant (Prickett and Co. Hull.)

Clarkson T. Kingsbury, Warwickshire, dealer in coals (Whateley, Birmingham.) Coleman, J. Clare Market, poulterer (Bolton and Co. Elm court.) Corbett S. St. Catharine's, Middlesex, painter and glazier (Robinson, Bermondsey.) Clifton W. Ryder's court, Cranbourn street, victualler (Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's inn.) Chambers, T. Downham Market, Norfolk, victualler (Marshall, Ely.) Cole T. Chard, Somersetshire, currier (Clarke, Chard.)

Donovan T. Holloway, Islington, cowkeeper (Holloway, Chancery lane.) Dann W. Gilliingham, Kent, banker (Nelson, Palsgrave place, Temple Bar, or Jefferys, Chatham.)

Evill, W. Bath, upholder (Mane, Bath.) Ella N. Jiddplace, East, merchant (Palmer and Co. Warnford court.)

Fox B. Gough square, merchant (Meredith and Co. Gray's inn.) Fitz James, Cotford St. Peter, Wilts, shopkeeper (Tinney, Salisbury.) Farnell L. late of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, banker (Smith, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.) Forbes J. Birmingham, nursery and seedsman (spurrier, Birmingham.) Froggatt T. Matlock, Bath, Derbyshire (Brittlebank, Winster, Derbyshire.) Ford P. E. Howland Mews, hackneyman (Vincent and Co. Bedford street.)

Groom G. Blackman stre t, Borough, haberdasher (Parnell, Spitalfields.) Gurden W. Jun. Stoney Stratford, Buckinghamshire, lace merchant (Couch, Newport Pagnell.)

Hart, S. Chatham, baker (Nelson, Palsgrave place, Temple Bar.) Hopkins T. West Green, Middlesex, varnish maker (Dore, Berkeley square.) Howland T. Thame, Oxford, carrier (Rose and Co. Gray's inn.) Harwood Ab. Malden, Essex, ironmonger (Sherwood and Co. Canterbury-square.) Hibbert W. Holcombwood, Lancashire, victualler (Barlow, Oldham.) Hobson M. and R. St ry, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, drapers (Parker, Bishop Wearmouth.)

Jackson R. West Winch, Norfolk, butcher (Goodwin, King's Lynn.) Jones, J. Eglwysilan, Glamorganshire, maltster (Williams, Cardiff.)

Longstaff W. Murfox, Lincolnshire, cornfactor (Duckles Gainsborough.) Locke C. Reading, horse dealer (Newberry, Reading.)

Moyle T. Newcastle-under-line, draper (Wilson. Temple.) Moorhouse J. John-street, Adelphi, wine merchant (Clayton and Co. Lincoln's inn New square.)

Pearson J. New inn, Wych street, money scrivener (Yeates, Hampton street, Walworth.)

Roberts T. Helston, Cornwall, grocer (Mayow, Gray's inn.) Redhead D. St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, tin-plate-worker (Williamson, Clifford's inn.) Roberts Chas. Great Tower street, victualler (Noy, Mincing lane.)
Saxby H. Charlton, Kent, gardener (Sherwood and Co. Canterbury square.) Sanders S. Love lane, wine merchant (Noy, Mincing lane.)
Taylor J. Monkwearmouth, Durham, ship builder (Blakiston, Symond's inn.) Townsend Job, Barnsley, York, grocer (Gatty and Co. Throgmorton street.) Tennant J. Lower Brook street, Hanover square, (Williamson, Clifford's inn.)
Webster J. and J. Harrison, Liverpool, merchants (Windle, Bartlett's Buildings.) Wesoby E. Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper (Jackson, Hull.) Wilkinson J. Kingston-upon Hull, draper (Willis, Warnford court, Throgmorton street.) Wills G. High street, Whitechapel, Middlesex, tailor (Harman, Wine Office court, Fleet street.) Wade S. Albion place, Blackfriars road, brewer (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.) Wilhelmi H. Martin's lane, Cannon street, merchant (Palmer and Co. Warnford court.) Wild W. Nottingham, milliner (Piercy, Nottingham.) White G. Whitechapel road, grocer (Smith and Co. Great Prescot street.) Watson A. Stockport, Chester, alehouse keeper (Edge, Manchester.)

DIVIDENDS.

Ayres N. Liverpool, dealer in earthenware, May 8. Archer J. St. Catherine's Dock, Middlesex, hoop-bender, May 25.
Brown M. St. John's square, Clerkenwell, printer, April 27. Bradley S. Holborn, victualler, April 30. Baker J. Peckham, Surrey, carpenter, May 18. Boyes J. Wellclose square, wine merchant, April 23. Batson W. Oxford, chinaman, April 20. Beck J. Workington, Cumberland, wine merch. April 23. Bennett, J. Blackman st. Borough, carpenter, May 11. Brooks J. Liverpool, porter brewer, April 30. Bagge C. Liverpool, merchant, May 11. Badeley S. and J. Walpole, and J. Woodcock, Bun. Hateworth, Suffolk, bankers, May 8. Burchall L. Southampton, draper, May 11. Burnand W. Manchester, fruiterer, May 27.
Collins J. St. Paul's Churchyard, confectioner, April 20. Candlish M. Whitehaven, mercer, April 26. Carritt E. late of Louth, Lincolnshire, sadler, April 30. Caldwell C. and T. Smyth, Liverpool, and J. Forbes and D. Gregory, London, bankers, April 23. Castell S. and W. Powell, Lombard street, bankers, April 30. Croix de Saint, M. Homerton, coal merchant, May 4. Cooper W. Nottingham, grocer, April 30. Cortissos A. H. Leman street, Goodman's fields, merchant, April 27. Coulson J. Crown street, Finsbury square, grocer, May 29. Cripps J. G. Bury St. Edmunds, May 11 and 25. Cudworth late of Cakerham, Lancashire, horse dealer, May 25. Cummins G. Villiers street, Strand, victualler, May 14. Clarke F. Rotherhithe street, mariner, June 15. Croskey G. D. and [illegible] Westall, Basinghall street, Blackwell Hall factors, May [illegible]. Chadwick N. Bolton, Lancashire, inn keeper, May [illegible].
Dombey B. Limehouse, timber merchant, April 20. Dorvel M. and W. Wells, shopkeepers, April 25. Dunsterville T. East Stonehouse, Devon, shipwright, April 27. Dale J. P. Exeter, earthenwareman, April 30. Deadley T. and J. Hallett, Little Queen-street, coachmakers, May 4. Davies S. Manchester, dealer in cotton, May 6. Disting W. Plymouth, tallow-chandler, May 18.
Edwards E. Pevensey, Sussex, dealer, April 20. Emerton T. late of Stony Stratford, May 3. Edwards, J. Bensington, Oxfordshire, miller, May 3. Early R. Chelmsford, coal merchant, May 6.
Fish J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, soap-maker, April 20. Ford James, Chiswell street, shoemaker, April 30. Fornell J. Kent road, Camberwell, fellmonger, May 4. Foster J. Whitehaven, Cumberland, merchant, April 29.
Gillman J. Great Yarmouth, linen draper, April 20. Godfrey D. Moorfields, broker, April 27. Giles W. Stoke-Newington, merchant, April 30. Green W. Romford, Essex, linen draper, May 6. Gill, J. Naburn, Yorkshire, draper, May 2. Gill G. Charles street, Berkeley square, sadler, May 11. Green C. and S. Marsland, Ticaton-Norris, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, May 15. Giorgi B. Ratcliffe highway, chymist, June 11.
Hunt W. Chipping Wycombe, Bucks, innholder, May 23. Hague J. and J. Sawyer, Tower Royal, merchts. April 23. Hasham E. the younger, late of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, chymist, April 30. Harris W. late of Drury lane, woollen draper, May 4. Hunt W. Putney, grocer, May 11. Hancock, C. Horncastle, Lincoln, tailor, May 9. Holmes D. Liverpool, grocer, May 8. Hughes H. and M. Moorhouse, Manchester, dealers, May 8. Hammond E. Castle street, brewer, June 25. Hodson H. L. Huntingdon, merchant, May 21. Huggins R. Bristol, cabinet-maker, May 13. Hart S. Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire, May 11.
Jarritt, J. Bristol, cabinet-maker, April 30. Jones, R. H. Stourbridge, Worcester, clothier, April 29. Jackson H. Mincing lane, merchants, May 21.
Knight J. B. Camomile street, cordwainer, May 4. King R. St. John's lane, Clerkenwell, vintner, May 7.
Luard, P. R. London, merchant, April 30. Liptrap J. Whitechapel, distiller, May 6. Lingham A. St. John in Bedwardine, Worcestershire, glove manufacturer, May 13.
Morton S. Whitney, Oxfordshire, blanket weaver, April 20. M'Kinlay D. and A. M. Belesario, Size lane, merchants, April 23. Millar J. Shad Thames, Southwark, biscuit baker, April 27. Mair J. Gravesend, plumber, May 11.
Nowlan J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, soap boiler, April 20. Newlove E. Great Driffield, Yorkshire, vintner, May 1. Newton W. H. Golden lane, Barbican, liquor merchant, May 7.
Owen J. Cardiff, Glamorganshire, tanner, May 8. Owen J. Holborn, watchmaker, May 4. Obbaldeston, A. Bruton street, worstedman, June 15.
Price J. Finsbury square, merchant, May 7. Peck, A. Gravesend, carpenter, June 11. Parker J. Narrow Wall, Lambeth, Surrey, victualler, April 27. Percival J. Croydon, stable-keeper. Parker J. Sodbury, Gloucester, mercer, May 7.
Richold, M. Brightlhelmstone, wine merchant, May 7. Raven W. Colchester, linen draper, April 18. Richardson R. Corporation row, merchant, May 18. Russell G. Birmingham, merchant, April 30. Rowe R. Grandchester, Cambridgeshire, nurseryman, May 1. Rennison J. Queen street, Cheapside, cotton merchant, May 7. Robbins M. and C. Birmingham, shopkeepers, June 15. Roberts G. L. Seulcoate, Yorkshire, spirit merchant, May 24. Rankin R. Tetfwich, Chester, and W. Okell, Liverpool, merchants, May 16.
Shrapnell J. Sen. and J. Jun. Charing Cross, silversmiths, May 22. Shailand G. Southmotton, Devon, money-scrivener, April 27. Smart J. Wolverhampton, bookseller, May 7. Stanley J. Fleet Market, May 7. Strain J. Lubenham, Leicestershire, farmer, May 20. Scott A. Workington, mercer, May 17. Sawyer J. Tenterden, Kent, grazier, May 23.
Tucker E. Deptford, tallow chandler, April 16. Tongue W. Birmingham, gilt-toy-man, April 29. Thompson A. Birmingham, merchant, April 26. Townsend J. Stone's End, Southwark, wine merchant, June 11. Thomson A. and R. White, Bow lane, hosiers, May 11. Trench F. Liverpool, merchants, May 15.
Walter R. Plymouth Dock, hatter, May 13. Winder T. and W. Jewhurst, Westminster bridge road, iron-founders, May 11. Walker W. Chancery lane, tailor, May 7. Wright T. Essington, Bucks, coach-master, April 30. Wright R. Bankside, Southwark, coal merchant, May 4. Worthington G. late of Manchester, merchant, May 13. Williams G. Pouley street, cheesemonger, June 11. White T. Borough, haberdasher, May 21. Williams T. S. Mincing lane, ship-broker, May 25.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. V.'s *additions and emendations came too late for the purpose he designed them.*

We have been under the necessity of postponing the publication of several favours from our correspondents.

We regret to say that many interesting articles of literary intelligence came too late for insertion this month: all notices of works in hand should, at latest, be sent by the 20th.